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Monday, March 26, 1979
Chaitra 5, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 26, 1979/Chaitra 5, 1901
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilization of World Bank Loan for Projects

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*469. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay
a statement showing:

(a) whether the Ministry could not
make use of a huge amount of loans
granted by the World Bank for various
projects under the Ministry of Agri-
culture and Irrigation;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether a huge amount has been
paid on account of interests and com-
mitment charges to the World Bank
for the loans granted and if so, how
much amount was paid in this regard:
and

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(d) whether the Ministry has
taken steps for getting an extension
to make use of the sanctioned loans
from the World Bank; if so, the
present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to
(d). A statement is laid on the Table
of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There has been some shortfall
in utilisation of World Bank loans for
various projects under the Ministry
of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(b) There are various reasons for
this shortfall which could be classified
as administrative, financial, technical
and procedural. Particular mention
may be made of the late starting up,
slow sanction of budget and posts,
excessive rotation of management and
slow procurement and withdrawals.

(c) Of the 40 on-going projects
assisted by the World Bank in the
agriculture sector, 36 projects are
being financed through credits from
IDA (International Development
Association). These credits do not car-
ry any interest except a service charge
of 0.75 per cent per annum. These
loans are repayable over a period of
50 years including grace period of 10
years. Service charges amounting to
Rs. 20.2 million for these Projects
upto 31-1-79.

The remaining four projects are
financed directly by the World Bank
which charges varying rates of inter-
est (upto 8 per cent) with repayment
period of 20 to 25 years. These projects
are as under.

Project	World Bank loan (\$ million)
1. Chambal CAD, Rajasthan .	52.00
2. National Seeds I	25.00
3. Gujarat Marine Fisheries .	14.00
4. Andhra Pradesh Irrigation .	145.00

Interest and service charges paid on these four projects upto 31-1-79 was Rs. 70.3 million.

(d) Normally the period of utilisation of loans given by the World Bank for various projects extends over 5-7 years except in case of ARDC Project where it is only two years. There are only 3 projects for which extension of closing date to make use of the sanctioned loans from the World Bank has been mutually agreed to by the World Bank and Government of India. These projects are as under:

Project	Closing date	
	Original	Revised
1. Bihar Credit .	June, 77	March, 80
2. Bihar Markets .	Dec., 78	Dec., 79
3. Wheat Storage .	Sept., 75	Sept., 79

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have to admire the true confession made by the hon. Minister as he has clearly stated that there has been some shortfall in the utilisation of World Bank loans for various projects under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

There are various reasons for this shortfall which could be classified as administrative, financial, technical and procedural. Particular mention may be made of the late starting up, slow sanction of budget.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are reading out the statement.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am submitting that it will tell upon the general efficiency of the irrigation and Agriculture Ministry. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to improve the efficiency of the administration particularly in view of the fact that the Ministry was able to utilise only 15 per cent of the total aid given i.e. \$ 1745 millions given by the World Bank? So far 85 per cent of it has not been utilised. What steps have been taken by the Ministry to utilise these funds?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: These funds are not utilised by the Ministry as such. They are meant for certain projects in various States and the allocations are made to the State Governments and the execution is done by that State.

As I have mentioned, there has not been a satisfactory progress and for that we are now taking effective measures. The work has started properly.

We are setting up project preparation and monitoring cells at the Centre and in different States. Already I have written to the State Governments to set up such cells so that work could be properly monitored and effective measures taken. Already 10 States have set up these cells.

(b) Setting up of implementation/review committees under the charge of divisional heads for undertaking periodical review of progress of the projects.

(c) Specific responsibility of monitoring of senior officers of the Ministry—conducting of discussions with the concerned States and reporting back results of their visits to the Secretary of the Ministry.

(d) Mounting up of special monitoring teams in case of problem projects. Two such teams have already been organised.

(e) Setting up of a Central Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry to review the reports of the monitoring teams.

So for these effective measures, work has started properly on the projects.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has been stated that a campaign against economic injustice has been launched at the inspiration of Shri Jayprakash Narayan at Calcutta and the campaign team has given certain recommendations. What are the recommendations given by this Campaign Team?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I require notice for that.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What are the real difficulties encountered by the Central and State Governments with regard to the implementation of these schemes?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In some cases the difficulties are administrative and in some, financial, technical and procedural. Regarding various projects, various types of difficulties have arisen. For example, National Seeds Project, Phase I, clearance from the PIB took some time and then the project started late. In regard to Integrated Cotton Development Project, the land was not allotted to the State Government in time. Similar constraints occurred in various States.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, यह 4 परियोजनायें विश्व बैंक द्वारा स्वीकार की गई हैं। इसकी धनराशि में चम्बल कमान्ड क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये 52 लाख शालर स्वीकार किये गये हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्वीकार किये गये थे और यह काम जब प्रारम्भ होगा? क्योंकि जो नहर बनी है वर्तमान में सीलन के कारण जितना उसमें नाप होना चाहिये उसमें कई गना अधिभार नकसान हो रहा है। तो इस बारे में क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा कर जब तक यह काम पूरा कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : चम्बल कमान्ड एरिया के लिये 52 लाख शालर नहीं बल्कि 52 मिलियन डॉलर हैं। दिसम्बर 1974 से शुरू होकर जून 1981 तक इसका प्रोजेक्ट था, इसके लिये टोटल एलोकेशन 52 मिलियन डॉलर्स है जिसमें से ऐक्जुथल डिस्बर्समेंट कोई 23.2 हो चुका है, यानी 44.6 परसेंट इसमें काम हो चुका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह योजना अब तक पूरी हो जायेगी, इसका उपयोग कब होगा?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह जून 1981 तक का है, बशर्तिका यही है कि इसका तब तक पूरा कर लिया जाये।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The Orissa Government has to take up certain projects with the World Bank loan. May I know the projects and at what stage, they are under examination? When are they likely to be taken up—whether in the financial year or in the next year?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the hon Member will have to give me the details of the various projects so that I can collect the information.

श्री शरद यादव : विश्व बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिये जो ऋण दिया जाता है चम्बल घाटी में भी उसका उपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाला है। जब मैं बड़ा दोरे पर था, तो बड़ा मैं विमानों ने कहा कि विश्व बैंक ने जमीन को बराबर करने और बीहड़ों को समान करने का जो तरीका अपनाया है, उसमें बीहड़ फिर बन जायेंगे। भूमि का समतल करने के सम्बन्ध में किसानों की जो पुरानी विधि और परम्परागत कला है, विश्व बैंक उस का उपयोग नहीं कर रहा है, हालाँकि उसके द्वारा ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से जमीन को बराबर किया जा सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस मामले में पुराने अनुभव, पुरानी जानकारी और पुराने तरीके का, जो कि एक बेहतर तरीका है, उपयोग कर रहे हैं या नहीं।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्य जिस पुरान तरीके का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वह मुझे बताये कि वह क्या तरीका है। अगर वह इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, तो हम उसे इस्तेमाल करके उसमें फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Shortage of Money Order Forms

*471. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious shortage of money order forms in various Post Offices in the country; and

(b) reasons thereof and steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI). (a) No, Sir. No complaint has been received about any serious shortage of Money order forms in various post offices in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I could not expect a more incompetent reply from a more incompetent Minister. It is a biased reply. At least in those Ministries in which former Jan Sangh Ministers are there, there is efficiency but in the Communications Ministry that efficiency is also not there. Sir, to tell you my personal experience, on 8th February I had to send a money order for Rs. 220/- from Calcutta to Varanasi. I went to three post offices—Calcutta-45, Calcutta-26 and....

MR. SPEAKER: We appreciate your difficulties.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, please listen to me. Calcutta-45, Calcutta-26 and Calcutta-29. In all the three post offices money order forms were not available. But, Sir, I found that outside the post offices there were some persons who were selling money order forms at 4 annas or 30 paise per form. They are poor people, they are doing their own small black business, I have no objection. But the Minister does not

even know it and you guess the realities of the problem. There are 5 lakhs of people sending money orders from West Bengal to Bihar and Orissa every month, and every month they are sending Rs. 1,38,00,000 by money order. If on every money order form 20 paise premium is to be paid, just imagine how much premium is to be paid on 5 lakhs of forms. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will inquire into the whole matter as to whether there is a serious shortage of money order forms in Calcutta and whether a large number of industrial workers have complained to the postal authorities regarding the shortage of money order forms. I want to know whether he will enquire into it and come back to the House with a report.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): Sir, as the hon. Member has informed me that there is some shortage because by this time we have not received such serious complaints, I take it for granted that there is something and I will inquire into it and see that the requirements are fulfilled.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: At least the Minister is good enough to admit that there is some shortage. But not only in Calcutta but in the whole of Delhi region there is a serious shortage of postal articles as a whole. Inland letters are not available. Postal envelopes are not available and post cards are not available. And even in the Parliament House Post Office, or one day I did not find inland letters. In the North Avenue Post Office also inland letters are not available. I want to know whether they are printed in the Security Press at Nasik. I do not know exactly where these forms are printed, whether advance invoices were given, and whether indents were placed for acquiring them and why they have allowed this situation to develop. I would like to know what steps they are taking so that there is no shortage of the most ordinary of the ordinary things—the postal arti-

cles—to be provided by Government in future at any time.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: Though this question does not arise from the original question, still I would like to say something. As far as the post cards, inland letters and other things are concerned, they are printed in the Security Press at Nasik. It is the monopoly of that press. They cannot be printed in any other press. But there is some shortage of inland letters. So, what we are doing is, we have ordered our local PMGs to get them printed in the local press and put stamps thereon. As Nasik Press is not able to meet the full demand, we have allowed our PMGs to print them locally and put stamps thereon. Now they have arranged for one extra press for this purpose and I think after one month the shortage will not be there.

SHRI K. GOPAL: My friend, Mr. Saugata Roy pointed out only the shortage in West Bengal. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the shortage of money order forms in the Southern States, especially in Tamil Nadu. Actually, it is not the shortage of money order forms there. But only Hindi money order forms are available and the people are not able to use it. I would like to know whether the Minister will see that the money order forms in the regional languages or in the language that is being understood by the people in the region are made available. The shortage is artificial. I would like to know whether he will look into this and see that money order forms in Tamil and in English are made available.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: I will look into it. I will enquire about this and see how they get the forms.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Only Hindi forms are available.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: Generally, it is printed in Hindi and English. In some places where there is a

demand, they are printed in the regional languages also. I will see if anything can be done.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I fully endorse the submissions made by my learned colleague, Mr. Saugata Roy. Even in Maharashtra, there is a scarcity of stamps and all other forms. I am informed that the printing of these forms in the Government press has been stopped for a considerably long time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the printing of these things in the Government press has been purposely stopped so as to assist the private dealers who are selling these particular forms in the market.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: No, it is not so. We are printing these forms in four Government presses, viz., Nasik, Calcutta, Aligarh and Trichur. But when there is a scarcity, we have also allowed our regional officers to get them printed in the local press.

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: The Minister has admitted that there is scarcity of these forms and he has also said that it will take one month to solve this problem. During that period of one month, what will the people do? Have you made any arrangements? Or, will they be asked not to write letters, not to send telegrams?

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: I have made alternative arrangements also. As I have already said, it will be printed in the local press and stamps will be put thereon.

Canal connecting Brahmaputra with Ganga

*472. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for a canal connecting the Brahmaputra with the Ganga has been revived;

(b) if so, what is the likely cost of the project according to the latest estimate; and

(c) what are the objects for which the canal is being proposed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In pursuance of the Ganga Waters Agreement of November, 1977, India has submitted for investigation and study by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission her proposal with the main objective of augmenting the dry season flows of the Ganga. This envisages the integrated optimum development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna System through the construction of a barrage across the Brahmaputra and a Brahmaputra-Ganga Ling Canal supplemented by storages on the Dihang, the Subansiri and the Barak rivers in India at the appropriate stage. The proposal is under preliminary examination by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. Further investigations and studies would be necessary before detailed project report and cost estimates are prepared.

The Indian proposal is expected to meet the irrigation and water supply needs of Bangladesh and India in the region, in addition to meeting the shortages in the dry season flows of the Ganga as also provide sizeable Floods Control, hydro-power generation, navigation and other benefits for both countries.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I asked whether the proposal has been revived. As the Minister knows, a decade ago, the proposal was for a ship canal. It appears from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the emphasis has been completely shifted now. Now it will be for enhancing and for the dry water flow of the

Ganga and there is a problem of the Calcutta port, which he has not mentioned. Certainly, the Calcutta port would require that water because of the Farakka debacle. Already in Farakka, because of the Calcutta port, except the bridge, the whole money has gone down the drain without achieving anything. I can see that. Now, I am prepared to give waters of the Brahmaputra like a liberal Maharaja. I am prepared to give waters of Brahmaputra for the benefit of West Bengal and Bihar, but not at the cost of Assam. The point thereby I would like to make is this. Whether the hon. Minister will assure this House that this proposal is an integrated proposal? It is not just a question of enhancing the dry-season flow of the Ganga, but it should be an integrated proposal for flood-control, navigation, hydro-power generation and all that. It is clearly stated that Assam's per capita power consumption is the lowest in the country. Will the hon. Minister see that the primary consideration is given to Assam in providing hydro-power generation on a top-priority basis?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The reply to this question is a detailed one and whether the reply is given in the beginning or in the last paragraph does not make much difference. In the last paragraph of the reply it has been made very clear that "water supply needs of Bangladesh and India in the region, in addition to meeting the shortages in the dry season flows of the Ganga as also provide sizeable Flood Control, hydro-power generation, navigation and other benefits for both countries" are expected to be met by the Indian proposal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am glad that the proposals are at the examination of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission level. I would like to know if the hon. Minister has got any detail about the estimated cost of the proposal. Whether the hon. Minister can assure that when the pro-

posal is finalised, it will not leave behind any dispute between our Government and the Bangladesh Government. I hope that at every stage the Government will see that there is no possibility of a dispute arising later on. The third question is: whether there is any proposal to have a barrage at Jogighopa? This proposal was included already in the estimate. Now, it is not mentioned. But it has been mentioned in all the Government's notes and discussions. This proposal should not be negotiable between our Government and the Bangladesh Government. This barrage is a long standing demand and it provides for a rail-cum-bridge over the Brahmaputra. I hope that that proposal has not been altered and it is very much there. Whether this proposal would be considered to be non-negotiable?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

This is an international problem. These water disputes are international problems. So we have to move on this very cautiously and eliminate the differences between the two countries. Now for the use of waters in the areas, this barrage which has been mentioned in the reply, is meant to be constructed near Jogighopa. This point is near Golpara. This barrage which has been mentioned here is not only for taking railway line to the other side but there are other reasons also which I have mentioned already.

SHRI V. ARUNCHALAM: Owing to frequent floods in Brahmaputra River the calamity and devastation to the life and property of the people cause serious injury to the economy of the country. The link between the Ganga and Brahmaputra Rivers will aggravate the position further. So, in view of this situation, will this Government come forward that instead of examining the link between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra they will consider a proposal of linking Ganga, Krishna and Cauvery as was proposed by Dr. C. B. Krishnaswamy Iyer?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
This is about Ganga-Brahmaputra link.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are answering about the Brahmaputra alone.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: By the proposed link between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, whether it will solve the problems of Calcutta Port where 40,000 cusecs of water are required during lean months. Whether it will solve the problem permanently? Whether the Government will ensure the supply of 40,000 cusecs of water during the lean months so that the Calcutta Port is saved from 1979 onwards?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
Sir, one of the objects of this link is to augment the flow of water in the Ganga in the leanest period and that is, mainly to provide 40,000 cusecs of water for Calcutta Port, because that much of water is necessary. That is one of the main objects.

Dam on River Ghagar

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*473. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

DR. BIJOY MONDAL.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government propose to construct a dam on river Ghagar; and

(b) if so, the time by which and the place at which the dam is proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

It has been intimated by Haryana Government that there is a proposal under their consideration for the construction of a dam on the Ghaggar river at a site 1.5 kilometres below the confluence point of Jhajra

Statement

	Main recommendations	Action taken so far	Remarks
Bombay Airport	(1) Use of domestic holding area for handling international passengers.	The Committee during its visit to the site on 17th February, 1979 observed that structural alterations and a bridge over the conveyor belt would be required. Hence it was not found feasible to use this area for handling international passengers.	..
a	(2) Construction of temporary Gulf terminal by converting the existing heavy cargo shed.	Conversion of the Cargo shed into a temporary Gulf terminal is in progress.	This work is likely to be completed by October, 1979. u
	(3) Construction of the 2nd module of International terminal complex.	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979.
Delhi Airport	(1) Extension of the International arrival hall after removal of old control tower.	..	This work is expected to be taken up in phases during October, 1979 after the old structures are vacated.
	(2) Construction of new International building.	The proposal is being submitted to the Public Investment Board shortly.	A decision is expected by the end of May, 1979. 1979
General	(1) Full manning of the immigration counters.	Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to take necessary action.	..
	(2) Repositioning of the officers of the Protectorate of Emigrants outside the terminal building.	This was not found possible. Alternate methods to facilitate free flow of passengers are being explored.	..
	(3) Abolition of health checks.	The matter has been discussed with the Health Ministry in order to reduce the delay in health checks.	There are no chances of the abolition of Health checks.
	(4) Prescribing slot timings for operations of airlines.	A study by International Airports Authority of India is in progress to work out in detail slot timings for operation by various airlines without affecting operations of the national carriers.	..

फ्लड का पानी है, वह उसमें डाला जा सकता है और उस पानी से उस इलाके के किसानों का भला हो सकता है। राजस्थान में जा खारा पानी है और जा पानी में पायजन है, उससे सबेरी मर जाते हैं और उस को साफ करने के लिये पहले भी स्कीम थी और अब भी सरकार की स्कीम है। अगर घोट में नहर बनायेगे, तो नौर और जायल को पानी दे सकेंगे और हमें सरकार काज पैसा ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं भनी जी से जानना चाहता हू कि वहा के किसानों को नुकसान से बचाने के लिये सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह जो प्राक्लम हरी राम जी ने बनाया है, ऐसी ईशकायते भेजे पाग भानी है लेकिन यह जो प्रोजेक्ट बनेगा, यह हरियाणा और राजस्थान का एक इन्टिग्रेटेड प्रोजेक्ट होगा। यह नहर नभा जा सकती है जब डैम बन जाए। बिना डैम के नहर का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। डैम बन जाए और उसमें नहर में पानी गड़ना रहे और उससे इरिगेशन हो सके, नगी हम नहर में फायदा हा सकता है अभी जा यह बताया कि 100 मील यह 150 मील में नुकसान हो जाना है, तो वह फ्लड नुकसान करता ही है। कुछ मात्रा पहले हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान के नाग यह रक्षा करो ये कि घग्घर के नजदीक नाली नहीं है और कहते हैं कि फमल क्या हानी है क्योंकि नाली नहीं है। अब जबकि यह नाली बन गई है, ता वह नुकसान करने लग गई है क्योंकि पानी का लेविज ऊंचा हो गया है। इसलिये घग्घर यह बाध बनाये जाए, ता इसमें हरियाणा को भी फायदा होगा। .. (व्यवधान) .।

U.G.C. suggestion regarding Public Examinations

*474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has suggested that no more than three public examinations need be organised for the entire course of education till the end of the undergraduate stage; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This view was expressed by the Commission in the context of

the review of the National Policy on Education. The policy document has not yet been finalised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The University Grants Commission should look after itself first because there are serious charges against the Secretary. The Committee appointed by the Government in 1978 has reported its findings and the main findings established involvement of some U.G.C. officers including the present Secretary in distributing the contract of 200 buildings. So, there are serious charges.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall come to the question

On page 244 of the Kothari Commission they have stated that the external examination was necessary for maintaining certain uniform standards at the end of the stage

2. Providing basis for choice of courses at the secondary stage.

3. Creating incentive for better teaching and learning.

Also it stated that we realise however, that the external examination will remain with us for a long time, especially in universities which have a large number of affiliated colleges of unequal standards. The main strategy here would be to attack the problem on two fronts—

(i) introduction of more frequently periodical assessment so that the undue emphasis on the final examination itself is so determined..

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not a fact that the U.G.C. is conspiring to deny higher education to the weaker section of society? That is why they have come out with the decision when the report has not been finalised.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. member has brought on a charge against the U.G.C., but I do not think that that charge is correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Charge —Mr. Chabra is distributing 200 contracts to the firm of architects.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: About the weaker section of society, you have said.

Regarding the other gentleman also....

MR. SPEAKER: There are separate questions about that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Kothari Commission's report was also considered by this House when the National Policy on Education was adopted by Government in 1968 after an elaborate discussion and there the objective of examination system was also considered.

Now, the UGC has suggested that the three public examinations should be held but along with it, it is also suggested that all other examinations may be internal but there must be periodical evaluation to assess the progress of students. A system of continuous sessional evaluation and assessment of the progress and development of each student should be attempted with a view to giving special attention to those students who do not show adequate progress and particularly those from the weaker sections of society. So, the UGC shows concern for the weaker sections also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Many persons in the present UGC set up are totally unfit to remain there because they are corrupt to the bone.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: They do not have any bone.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that context, I would like to know from the Minister: when the national policy is only at the discussion stage between the States and the Centre for the past one year and they have promised to place it in Parliament in this Budget session, why is it that they are not indicating as to what will be the periodicity of such examinations?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have said earlier, final decision has not yet been taken.

About periodicity, the UGC has suggested that this may be at the end of 10th standard, 12th standard and the under-graduate stage.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Is it not a fact that Delhi University has expressed its disapproval of having only one public examination at the end of the university stage because it is found that the internal examination at the end of each year, has not proved to be sufficient incentive for students to study and therefore, it proposes to have an external examination towards the end of each year and to add the marks for the final result?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member is right. As this process is under discussion, different views are being placed. We are considering different views before we come to the final decision.

श्री राजवीर राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने जो कहा है वह सही जान पड़ता है। सच्चाई यह है कि सेटबुल्ड कास्टस और सेटबुल्ड ट्राईंग के प्रति विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कि बराबर दुर्भावना की नीति रही है, जो भी घाट दी जाती है वह वह लोगों को ही दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, यदि सेटबुल्ड कास्टस और सेटबुल्ड ट्राईंग के प्रति उनका सच्चा क्यान है, तो अब तक कितनी रिसर्च स्कालरशिप्स सेटबुल्ड कास्टस और सेटबुल्ड ट्राईंग को रिसर्च के लिये प्रॉन्ड की गई हैं ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I require notice for that.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: The Minister has stated that there will be three public examinations, but what are those stages, he has not specifically mention that. The Minister has mentioned, 10th stage, 12th stage. 12th stage is an under-graduate stage i.e., intermediate stage. But the Minister's answer is not specific in that respect.

He has stated that there will be internal assessment, but is it going to help the weaker sections? What are the steps that have been proposed by the Kothari Commission or the experts of the UGC for giving assistance to the weaker sections to help them to come up to the level of students of other communities?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member perhaps missed my statement when I said that the UGC has suggested that these public examinations may be held at the end of 10th standard, 12th standard and the under-graduate stage i.e., at the end of under-graduate stage.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know as to what is meant by under-graduate stage.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The end of under-graduate stage means B.A. degree examination or B.Sc. degree examination or B. Com. degree examination and not below that.

As regards assistance to the weaker sections, as I understand, in many universities some assistance is provided in the form of tutorial and coaching and other matters.

Service conditions for Extra Departmental Staff

*475. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the service conditions provided to the Extra Departmental staff;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that their working and service conditions are quite inadequate and poor,

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate any new proposal to improve their conditions, and if so, details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The Extra Departmental Staff are mainly engaged in rural areas for part-time work. They are entitled to fixed monthly allowances according to the nature of the work load and hours of duty. These staff are free to engage in any other private avocation during the time they are free from the post office work. Such of the Extra Departmental staff who have put in more than 15 years service also get an *ex-gratia* gratuity to the extent of Rs. 750/-. The Extra Departmental staff who are engaged must be permanent residents of the area which the post office where they are engaged serves.

(b) Considering the fact that Extra Departmental staff are engaged mainly in rural areas for part-time work and the fact that they are free to engage in other avocations also during their free hours, the Government do not consider their working and service conditions are inadequate and poor.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For the reasons mentioned in (b) above.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I am very much surprised to hear this answer from the hon. Minister because the Extra Departmental Staff of the P. & T. is one of the most exploited sections in the Government Departments, and I hope the Minister will agree with that. Sir, this is a legacy of Britishers. They left this country leaving Extra Departmental workers here in the P&T and no one expected that after 50 years of Independence with a party amount, taking advantage of the growing unemployment situation in the country and poverty, people will be exploited like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am coming, Sir. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when he says that they can look for other jobs, how is it possible in a country with so much of unemployment that they will get extra jobs? It is not possible. In view of this fact, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government would consider some kind of an increase in their wage and consider also the case of departmentalising these employees so that they will be entitled to normal benefits under the Department.

श्री सरदार प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह : स्पीकर महोदय, इन लोगों के अलाउंसिज दो दो साल में रिव्यू किये जाते हैं और जहाँ तक जरूरत पड़ती है, उनको बढ़ाया जाता है। इनको अभी रेगुलर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं लिया जा सकता है। इनके सर्विस रूल्स, कंडक्ट रूल्स अलग अलग हैं जिनके अनुसार वे गवर्न होते हैं। इसलिये इनको रेगुलर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं लिया जा सकता है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I shall be very grateful if the honourable Cabinet Minister will answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER: All Ministers should have a chance.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The point is that the first question has not been answered. So, that may also be answered by the Minister along with the answer to the second Supplementary.

Sir, the Government is giving only very little amount and also Government seems to be very much satisfied that they are giving Rs. 750 to those who completed 15 years of service as *ex-gratia*. Whether it is also a fact that it is not only in the villages alone this E. D. staff is working. Even in the Parliament House there is a post office where there is Extra Departmental Staff working. In view of all these things, why not the Government order a more comprehensive enquiry into the whole affairs and take a decision on the basis of that report, which I am sure, will be in favour of departmentalisation. I would like to know whether the Government will consider such proposal.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): It has already been said that only such people, local people who are already engaged in their own jobs are employer as extra departmental workers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Nobody is like that. Can you prove what you are saying? This is a very serious matter.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: It has already been said that only the local people who are already engaged in their own jobs are engaged for this purpose. They are not Government servants. It is only allowances and not pay that they are given. The Rules are there. As the hon. Member was saying, their allowances are very low and they were getting for the whole life Rs. 70 per mensem. On an *ad hoc* basis, this year, they were given Rs. 100/- p.m. There is an increase of Rs. 30/-. They get

other allowances and facilities. It does not mean that they are not employed. We can say that they are under employed. They are given this amount only to help them.

MR. SPEAKER: His second question was: Will you consider appointing a Committee to go into this matter?

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: I think the question does not arise. According to the terms and conditions that we pay them, it does not arise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whenever we have asked this question, the same reply has been given, by the previous Government as well as the Government. My question is, whether the Government or the Minister has made any study of the problem. These people are working for more than eight hours a day in every area. They are not doing any other work, as you said, and I can prove that I am saying all these things with great responsibility. It is a fact. The E. D. postmen are to carry letters and other things by cycle or by hand from the main post office and distribute them. All these things are done by one person. Now you are introducing a new system in the Gram Panchayats. New branches are being opened. They have become E.D. Post-masters. They are working for more than eight hours a day. They are not under-employed. Actually, they are over-worked.

Will you consider this long pending demand of these people, to make departmentalisation and see that this exploitation ends for ever.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: When we employ them, they are paid on the basis of work-load. When it is for two hours a day, we pay them the minimum of Rs. 100 p.m. when it is for more than two hours up to five hours, we pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 and when it is for more than five hours a day, we appoint a regular Government servant in his place.

श्री द्वारकानाथ तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ बात ठीक कही है। ई डी नौग दूसरे काम भी करते हैं। लेकिन हजारों शिकायतें ऐसी आती हैं कि वे नाग दूसरे कामों में उनसे रहते हैं और बिट्टी बाटने वा काम गौण समझते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दा और तीन तीन दिन तक बिट्टिया नहीं दी जाती हैं। मनी आर्डर रक पड़े रहते हैं। इस तरह से दूसरा काम करने वालों का बहाल करने से बहुत बड़े बाप पैदा होते हैं। और जा लाग बिट्टिया पाने वाले हैं या मनी आर्डर पाने वाले हैं उनका परपत्र सब नहीं होता है क्या आप ऐसा उपाय करेंगे कि जो ई डी लाग हैं उनका कुछ पलाऊम बढ़ा दिया जाये और उनको हाल टर्मिनेशन मान लिया जाए और दूसरे कामों के साथ वे हमको सम्मिलित न बनें

श्री बुजलाल वर्मा अभी तक ऐसी शिकायत तो हमारे पास नहीं आयी है। अगर कोई शिकायत आगयी तो हम जल्द उसका दूर करेंगे और कांशज करेंगे कि जिस समय में उनको काम करने के लिये कहा गया है उस समय में वह काम करें। परन्तु जैसा अभी निवारी जी ने बताया कि हम उसका डिपार्टमेंटल लेवल पर करेंगे, तो वैसे पालिसी अभी तक नहीं है। पोलिसी में जब टाटल चेज करेंगे तभी हो सकता है। क्योंकि आपकी मान्य है कि पोस्टल विभाग एक सर्विस विभाग जिसका हम घाटे में चला रहे हैं और कांशज कर रहे हैं कि करल मादड में ज्यादा से ज्यादा नाला को सर्विस दे, और उसी ख्याल से यह सेवा चल रही है। इसलिए जैसा इनका सुझाव है, जब तक फंडामेंटल पोलिसी में चेज नहीं होगा तब तक ऐसा करने में हम मरमथ नहीं हैं।

Constructions in New Delhi Area

*477. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no construction has been allowed in New Delhi in the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government will permit the construction in New Delhi area?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामकिशोर) :

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल के दो हिस्से हैं। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल में कितनी ऐप्लीकेशन्स आपके पास आयीं। कितनी मन्जूर हुई, कितनी लैप्स हो गई, और उसमें मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स की भी हैं क्या ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि 1971 में आपके विभाग ने कोई ऐडीमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ईस्ट्रक्शन्स एन० डी० एम० सी० की दिये थे कि कोई नक्शे पास न किये जायें, हालांकि वह इल्लीगल ईस्ट्रक्शन्स थे ? और उसके बाद इमरजेंसी में बहुत सारे होटलों और मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स के नक्शे पास किये गये लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये लेकर क जिसमें से कुछ आपने कैसिल भी किये। अगर वह सही है कि गलत पास हुए, तो इमरजेंसी के दिनों में जो इस तरह से घोटाले हुए क्या आप उसकी इनक्वायरी करायेंगे, सब केसों की ताकि आइन्दा यह सब चीज ठीक तरह से हो ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सवाल जिस तरीके से पूछा गया था उसमें नई दिल्ली के पूरे इलाके का जिक्र किया है और सप्लीमेंटरीज जो आयें हैं उससे मालूम होता है कि किसी स्पेसिफिक एरिया का जिक्र है। गालिवन आपका मतलब डी० वन० जोन से है।

दूसरे हिस्से के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ यह दुरस्त है कि 23 नवम्बर 1971 को इस जोन में बिल्डिंग बनाने पर बैन लगा था, लेकिन वह बैन 3 जनवरी, 1977 को उठ गया। यह कि कौनसी बिल्डिंग गैर कानूनी बनीं है उसके लिए तो अगर मुझे स्पेसिफिक तौर से कहा जायगा तो बता सकूंगा।

मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि पुरी नई दिल्ली का जहाँ तक तालुक है गैर-मामुली तौर पर बड़े स्केल पर अनप्रीसीडेन्टेड तौर पर बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटी चल रही है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I asked how many sanctions were given? He has not given the number. I also asked about the number of lapses. He has not given that also.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं ने कहा कि शुरू में जो सवाल पूछा गया था वह नई दिल्ली के किसी स्पेसिफिक एरिया के बारे में नहीं पूछा गया था। किसी स्पेसिफिक

पार्ट आफ नई दिल्ली के बारे में अगर आप जानना चाहते हैं कि कितने, तो मुझे नोटिस दें मैं बता दूंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं यह एक्सपैक्ट करता था मंत्री महोदय से कि जब यह सवाल कंस्ट्रक्शन का था नई दिल्ली का तो यह इन को तैयार करना चाहिये था। खैर, मैं दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह घोषणा की थी कि जो गवर्नमेंट के एरिया में बहुत बड़ी बात इमारतें हैं, जिन में हम लोग भी रहते हैं और मंत्री भी रहते हैं, उन के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह राष्ट्रपति भवन में मिनिस्ट्रों का एक कम्प्लेक्स बनायेंगे और जल्दी बनायेंगे। उस सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या किया है ? आया वह स्कीम है या नहीं ? और कब चालू होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक क्वेश्चन नहीं है यह।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is the part of the N.D.M.C.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is whether any refusal has been made.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया था जिस ने स्टडी किया कि कौन से कानून की तहत रूलस बनाये जायें जिस में आप कंस्ट्रक्शन की इजाजत देंगे ? उन की क्या रिक्मेंडेशन्स हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : एज सच, डी-1 जोन में किसी किस्म की कंस्ट्रक्शन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है, लेकिन डी-1 जोन नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का एक हिस्सा है, उस के साथ 7 जोन नई दिल्ली में हैं। यह सवाल कनाट प्लेस से संबंधित लगता है, इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूँ। आनरेबल मੈम्बर ने कहा कि मुझे जोन का मालूम नहीं है, तो जब तक सवाल स्पेसिफिक न हो उस का जवाब देना मुश्किल होता है। इस में चार मुख्तलिफ किस्म के स्टेजेज हैं जिस में से मंजूरी लेने के बहुत गुजरना पड़ता है। कुछ जमीनें अरबन लैंड सोलिंग एक्ट के मातहत आ सकती हैं उस में कंपीटेंट अथोरिटी से मंजूरी लेने की जरूरत पड़ती है। अरबन आर्ट कमीशन से क्लीयरेंस लेने की जरूरत होती है।

यह इलाका पहले रैजिडेंशियल एरिया में था। अगर किसी को कमर्शियल यूज में लेना है तो उसके लिये कन्वर्जन चार्ज लगते हैं, जिस के रेट्स हमारे यहां मिनिस्ट्री में तय किये जा रहे हैं। एन० डी० एम० सी० से प्लैन पास किये जाते हैं। अगर एन० डी० एम० सी० 60 दिन के अन्दर हां या नां का जवाब न दे तो यह समझा जायेगा कि वह प्लान पास हो जायेगा।

मिनिस्ट्रों के बारे में सवाल नहीं होता, लेकिन मैं इत्तिहा उन को देना चाहता हूँ जिस से वह

जान ले तो अच्छा है। उस प्लान के गिव-अप करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, मिक इतना हुआ है कि प्रोजेक्ट एस्टेट में जो बगला बनाने का सवाल था, वह खत्म हो कर अब जा बगला एरिया नई दिल्ली का है, जिस का रो-डवर्क करना जरूरी है, बड़ा छोटे बगलें बनाये जायें और वह प्रोजेक्ट जारी है और काम उस पर जल्दी होगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has put a question and the hon. Minister has replied to that. I have a feeling that whatever the hon. Minister has said is very correct. The constructions are going on in Delhi. But the point is that NDMC is in league with the old Jun Sangh contractors and they are grouping them and are doing sub-standard construction work throughout the city. Even in New Delhi, they have used sub-standard material. Will you kindly find out and investigate into the construction activities, which are in the offing of in progress, whether they have used good material or sub-standard material, because they are decorating the city with sub-standard lamp shades? Would you try to probe into this and set things right and see that the construction is done in a proper manner?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon. Member will have to give me a notice about lamp shades.

Discharge of water through Dhansa Bund on Sahibi Nadi and Drain No. 8

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*484 **SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT:**

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the rate of discharge of water through the Dhansa Bund on Sahibi Nadi and Drain No. 8 during August-Sept., 1978, and what was the quantum of inflow of water in Sahibi Nadi and Drain No. 8 during that period;

(b) whether Government propose to construct a dam on Sahibi Nadi in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Government propose to augment the capacity of the Najafgarh drain which carries water from Dhansa Bund to Yamuna River?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government of Haryana have reported that the entire flow of flow of Drain No. 8 was pumped into Loharu canal near Rohtak. The Sahibi Nadi at Dadri road bridge and the outflow through Dhansa regulator are shown in the Annexure. The maximum observed outflow at Dhansa was 165 cumecs (5800 cusecs) on 8-9-1978.

(b) According to the Master Plan of Sahibi Nadi-Najafgarh Nala Drainage Basin prepared by the Central Water Commission, it is proposed to construct a dam at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan.

(c) It is proposed to increase the capacity of the drain from 85 cumecs (3000 cusecs) as at present to a capacity of 3000 cusecs between Dhansa Bund and Kakraula and 282 cumecs (10,000 cusecs) from Kakraula to the outfall in the river Yamuna. Work is already in hand for this purpose in the tail reach of the Drain lying between Bharatnagar bridge and its outfall into the Yamuna river. The scheme for increasing the capacity of the drain upstream of the Bharatnagar bridge is at an advanced stage of sanction.

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Statement

Discharges in Sahibi river and releases through Dhansa regulator.

(in cubic meters per second)

Date	August, 1978		September, 1978	
	Flow of Sahibi Nadi measured at Dadri road bridge	Outflow through Dhansa Regulator	Flow of Sahibi Nadi measured at Dadri road bridge	Outflow through Dhansa Regulator
1	2	3	4	5
1	59	27	26	52
2	60	30	39	67
3	50	35	48	63
4	48	35	126	69
5	45	35	272	83
6	41	38	175	93
7	36	39	159	131
8	31	42	120	165
9	32	41	102	126
10	23	41	72	126
11	21	38	62	115
12	22	40	43	87
13	36	39	38	87
14	41	39	27	62
15	50	44	21	82
16	64	42	21	84
17	67	41	17	76
18	86	44	17	57
19	74	52	17	45
20	68	52	17	40
21	56	54	15	36
22	46	64	15	33
23	50	65	14	32

1	2	3	4	5
24	48	67	14	27
25	42	65	14	28
26	44	64	13	30
27	35	62	14	29
28	35	62	14	25
29	34	57	13	22
30	33	55	13	22
31	28	55	..	..

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह बताया कि ड्रेन नम्बर 8 में साहिबी नदी की बाबत कुछ क्यूसेक बढ़ाया जा रहा है, तो क्या वह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कब तक बढ़ाया जा सकेगा ? क्या इस का कुछ अन्दाजा है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस में काम चल रहा है, कोशिश है कि इस साल बरसात तक काम पूरा हो जाये, नहीं तो आदन्दा बरसात तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस से दिल्ली को फ्लड से बचाने के सम्बन्ध में कितना फायदा हो सकेगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हम इस कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं कि दिल्ली में कम से कम इस तरह से अगली दफा फ्लड न आये ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

D.D.A. Flats not accepted by Allottees

*470. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built by Delhi Development Authority which have been offered to registrants during the last three years but which have not been accepted by allottees so far;

(b) the average duration for which such houses have remained unoccupied so far by registrants;

(c) whether it is a fact that many such houses have been allotted at the discretion of various authorities including Minister to those who are not in the line; and

(d) if so, the precise procedure followed in such cases and the supporting rules and regulations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Surrender and re-allotment is a continuous process. Practically all the surrendered flats have been re-allotted, as on 20th March, 1979.

(b) The period of delay in taking over possession varies from case to case, according to the circumstances of the allottees.

(c) and (d). Chairman and Vice-Chairman are authorised to make out of turn allotments in deserving cases. These are the only field authorities exercising discretion.

Scarcity in Maharashtra

*476. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scarcity situation exists in the State of Maharashtra and Kharif and Rabi crops have failed in some parts;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a representation in that behalf to the Central Government;

(c) the steps taken to fight the scarcity with the help from the Central Government; and

(d) which kind of help in cash and kind the Central Government propose to give to the Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have taken the following steps to provide relief in the affected areas;

(i) providing employment to all able bodied persons from the affected areas under the Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(ii) supply of drinking water in villages where scarcity of drinking water is being experienced. These measures include drilling of borewells, depending, blasting and revitalising of existing wells, installation of pumps on borewells, repairs to pumps, temporary piped water supply schemes, supply of water by tankers and bullock carts etc.

(iii) arrangement of supplies for fodder for cattle wherever necessary;

(iv) distribution of gratuitous relief to old, infirm, blind and disabled persons who cannot take up employment on relief works; and

(v) the suspension of recovery of land revenue and other Government

dues and loans in the affected villages having annewari below six annas.

The State Government propose to spend about Rs. 36.61 crores till 31-3-1979 on different items like drinking water supply, fodder supply arrangements, loans for fodder, cash doles, relief works under Employment Guarantee Scheme, gratuitous relief and subsidy to the sufferers of floods, heavy rains etc.

(d) On the recommendations of the Central Team which visited the State and the High Level Committee on Relief, an advance Plan assistance up to Rs. 5.00 crores has been allocated on the condition that the expenditure under the Employment Guarantee Scheme exceeds the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores by that amount and the total Plan expenditure is also in excess of the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 735.00 crores by an equal amount.

Supply of Lessons for B.Com. (Hons.) Correspondence Course of Delhi University

*478. SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lessons for B.Com. (Hons.) Correspondence Course of Delhi University are supplied in a dilatory manner, especially for the second year course;

(b) the total number of lessons due to be supplied for Second Year B.Com. (Hons.) as per scheduled dates and the number actually supplied so far on various dates;

(c) the programme for completing remaining lessons; and

(d) the proposed dates for B.Com. (Hons.) Second Year Examination and whether Government propose to post-

pone the dates so as to give time to candidates to study lessons received belatedly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the Information furnished by the University there has been delay in the despatch of lessons for the II Year B. Com. (Hons.) Course for the academic year 1978-79. There is no prescribed schedule for sending the lessons. Under normal conditions the first set of lessons is sent in the month of September. The University could send 14 sets of lessons in various papers in the first week of January, 1979. A further set of 23 lessons has been sent to the students in the current month. The remaining material is being sent soon.

(d) On the request of the students the University has decided to postpone the examinations.

Post Office for every Panchayat in Rural Areas

*479. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have atleast one post office for every Panchayat in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any survey, State-wise, has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the requirements of Bihar State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में अंधे बच्चों के लिए स्कूल

*480. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अंधे, गूंधे और बहरे बच्चों के लिए एक भी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर का स्कूल नहीं है जब कि ऐसे बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए एक विशेष शिक्षा पद्धति की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार, रीवा, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल के लिए कुछ अनुदान देने का है, जिस के लिए एक न्यास स्थापित किया गया है और मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्कूल के लिए इस न्यास को कुछ भूमि आवंटित की गई है और जिस का शिलान्यास उप प्रधानमंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) द्वारा 8 फरवरी, 1979 को किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या उक्त न्यास से स्कूल के लिए कुछ अनुदान देने के बारे में समाज कल्याण विभाग से भी अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार वहां ऐसे उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल नहीं हैं जो केवल विकलांगों के लिये हों। तो भी, उस राज्य में ऐसे अनेक स्कूल हैं जहां सामान्य और विकलांग दोनों प्रकार के बच्चों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा स्तर की शिक्षा दी जाती है।

(ख) तथा (ग) समाज कल्याण विभाग को दृष्टिहीन एवं अपाहिज-कल्याण-धर्मार्थ-न्यास से अनुदान के लिये सीधे ही एक आवेदन पत्र मिला था जिसे सहायक अनुदान के उल्लिखित नियमों के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को उन की सिफारिश के लिए भेज दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर अनुदान के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

सरकारी मुद्रणालय वर्गीकरण समिति

*481. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सभी मुद्रणालयों के लिये एक वर्गीकरण समिति बनाई थी और क्या उसने अनेक वर्ष पूर्व अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या थी और उन का अब तक क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) समिति के सदस्या के नाम क्या है और उन्होंने किस तारीख को प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री राम किकर) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय कर्मचारी वृन्द वर्गीकरण समिति के गठन के विषय में, समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों तथा उन के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के विषय में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय कर्मचारीवृन्द वर्गीकरण समिति, जिसका गठन मार्च, 1973 में किया गया था, इस प्रकार थी :—

(1) श्री भार० गोपालास्वामि, संयुक्त सचिव (मुद्रण), निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	अध्यक्ष
(2) श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी, उप-सचिव, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	सदस्य
(3) श्री ए० सी० दामगुप्ता, संयुक्त निदेशक (मुद्रण), मुद्रण निदेशालय	सदस्य
(4) श्री मेहर सिंह, प्रवर सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय (डब्ल्यू० एण्ड ई०)	सदस्य
(5) श्री श्री कृष्ण, वरिष्ठ विश्लेषक, मुद्रण निदेशालय	सचिव

2 समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्टें अक्टूबर, 1973 में पेश की ।

3 वर्गीकरण समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण संलग्न है । वर्गीकरण समिति की कतिपय सिफारिशें वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विभागधीन हैं । विभागाधीन सिफारिशों पर निर्णय यथामुम्भव शीघ्र से लिया जाएगा ।

विवरण

सिफारिशें
वर्गीकरण के सिद्धान्त

की गई कार्यवाही

1 औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण के धर्मान् प्रकुशल, अर्ध कुशल, कुशल, अत्यधिक कुशल तथा पर्यवसाय वर्गीकरणों की मौजूदा प्रणाली को बदलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

स्वीकार कर ली गई ।

कम्पोजिंग शाखा

2 लाइनो और मोनो प्रॉपरेटर्स के अत्याधिक कुशल वर्गीकरण को बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये । 425-640 रुपये के वेतनमान में पवों के 20 प्र० ज० के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड होना चाहिये ।

विचाराधीन है ।

3 कम उत्पादन के लिए साइनो और मोनो प्रॉपरेटर्स के वेतन से कटौती क्रमशः 7.50 रुपये और 15.00 रुपये की मौजूदा दर की बजाए 20 रुपये और 40 रुपये होनी चाहिये ।

स्वीकार कर ली गई है

4. मोनोकास्ट आपरेटो का कुशल कर्मचारियों के रूप में वर्गीकरण बना रहना चाहिये । पत्र का वेतनमान कुशल वर्ग के लिए 260-400 रुपये के लम्बे वेतनमान के रूप में होना चाहिये ।

विचाराधीन है ।

5. मौजूदा 2 ग्रेडों की बजाए कम्पोजीटर का एक वर्ग होना चाहिये । पद को कुशल कर्मचारियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये और उसे 260-480 रुपये का वेतन विशेष वेतन दिया जाए ।

सशोधित रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है । कम्पोजीटरों की दो श्रेणियाँ बनाए रखने की अनुमति दे दी गई है । ग्रेड-II कम्पोजीटरों के 20 प्र० श० कम्पोजीटरों को 330-480 रुपये का सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया गया ।

6. सिनेण्डर प्रूफ प्रेसमैन को कुशल कर्मचारी के रूप में और गैली प्रूफ प्रेसमैन का भ्रष्ट कुशल कर्मचारी के रूप में वर्गीकरण को बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये ।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया

7. मेटल मेल्टर के पद को कुशल पद के रूप में किए गए वर्गीकरण को बनाए रखा जाना चाहिए ।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया

8. बारमैन का पद बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये और वह भ्रष्टकुशल पद होना चाहिये

विचाराधीन है ।

9. करेक्शन चेकर के पद को पुनः बनाया जाना चाहिए और उसे 'टाइम चेकर' से पद नामित किया जाए । यह सेक्शन होल्डर के बराबर और परस्पर बदली योग्य होना चाहिये और इसे पर्यवेक्षी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाए । प्रत्येक पारी में प्रत्येक 50 कम्पोजीटरों के लिए एक पद होना चाहिये

स्वीकार कर ली गई है ।

10. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर के पद को पुनः बनाया जाना चाहिये । यह कुशल वर्ग में होना चाहिये और इसका वेतनमान 260-350 रुपये होना चाहिये ।

विचाराधीन है ।

11. एक सहायक सेक्शन होल्डर 16 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों के साथ टाईप स्टोर मेक्शन का इंचार्ज होना चाहिए । जहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स को सख्या ज्यादा है हा मेक्शन होल्डर को इंचार्ज बनाया जाना चाहिए ।

विचाराधीन है ।

12. स्थायी फार्म सेक्शन सहायक सेक्शन होल्डर के चार्ज में होना चाहिये ।

विचाराधीन है ।

13. कम्पोजिंग ब्रांच के प्रत्येक सेक्शन में लगभग 30 कम्पोजीटर होने चाहिए और उनका पर्यवेक्षण एक सेक्शन होल्डर और एक सहायक सेक्शन होल्डर द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए । फोरमैन के पर्यवेक्षण का विस्तार 8 सेक्शनों में कम करके 4 सेक्शन कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

विचाराधीन है ।

रीडिंग ब्रांच

14. काफीहोल्डर का पद कुशल वर्ग के रूप में, रिवाइजर प्राइडर और काफीहोल्डर अत्यधिक कुशल वर्ग और हेड रीडर और रीडर इंचार्ज पर्यवेक्षी वर्ग में बनाया रखा जाना चाहिये ।

सिवाए प्राइडर वर्ग के स्वीकार कर ली गई है ।

15. कनिष्ठ रीडर और वरिष्ठ के पदों को रीडर के अत्यधिक कुशल वर्ग में मिला दिया जाना चाहिये और उसे 330-560 रुपये का वेतनमान दिया जाए । 425-640 रुपये के वेतनमान में पदों के 20 प्र० श० का सेलेक्शन ग्रेड होना चाहिये ।

स्वीकार कर ली गई है ।

मशीन बांध

- 16 मशीनमैन ग्रेड-1 और 2 के पदों का मशीन मैन के अत्यधिक कुशल वर्ग में मिला दिया जाना चाहिये और उसका 330-560 रुपये का लम्बा बेतनमान होना चाहिये। मशीनमैन ग्रेड-3 के पद को कुशल वर्ग के रूप में जारी रखा जाना चाहिये और उसका नाम मशीन सहायक रखा जाना चाहिये।
- 17 मशीन इकर / प्रेस इकर / राटरीमैन के पदों का मशीन एटेंडन्ट का नाम स्वीकार कर लिया गया। पद अर्ध कुशल वर्ग में होना चाहिये।
- 18 लैटर प्रेस प्रिंटिंग मशीन को चनान वाला नृ निम्नलिखित प्रकार में होना चाहिये —

क्रम सं०	कागज के आकार की मशीन	कर्मचारी
1	आर० ए० ओ० १	मशीनमैन—1 मशीन सहायक—1 मशीन एटेंडन्ट—1
2	आर० ए० ओ० से कम तथा आर० ए० आई तक (आर० ए० आई० समेत)	मशीनमैन—1 मशीन सहायक—1
3	आर० ए० आई० से कम और आर० ए० 3 से ऊपर	मशीनमैन—1 मशीन एटेंडन्ट—1
4	आर० ए० 3 और उससे नीचे	मशीनमैन—1

जहां तक लैटरप्रेस वैबफेड रोटरी मशीन का सम्बन्ध है कर्मचारी बड़ी होना चाहिये जो इस समय है अर्थात् एक मशीनमैन, एक मशीन सहायक और एक मशीन एटेंडन्ट।

विचाराधीन है।

- 19 आउटटर्न चेकर के पद का पुनः बनाया जाना चाहिये और उसे टाइम चेकर का नाम दिया जाए। यह सेक्शन होल्डर के बराबर और परस्पर बदली योग्य होना चाहिये। प्रत्येक पारी के लिए एक पद होना चाहिये।

विचाराधीन है।

- 20 हैण्ड प्रेस, फ्लैट बैड और रोटरी मशीनों के लिए अलग सेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिये।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

जिल्दसजी बांध

- 21 जिल्दसाजों का केवल एक वर्ग होना चाहिये और पद कुशल वर्ग में होना चाहिये और उसका बेतनमान 260-350 रुपये हो। 320-400 रु० के बेतनमान में पदों के 20 प्र० श० के लिए मेसेजेशनग्रेड होना चाहिये।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

- 22 बेयर हाउसमैन का पद अर्ध कुशल वर्ग में बना रहना चाहिये और उसे बार्डनरी सहायक का नाम दिया जाना चाहिये।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

- 23 गोल्डफिनगर के पद को अत्यधिक कुशल वर्ग के रूप में बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये।

स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

- 24 सेक्शनहोल्डर की सहायता के लिए मौजूदा पर्यवेक्षण एकक को एक सहायक सेक्शन होल्डर द्वारा बूझ कर दी जानी चाहिये।

विचाराधीन है।

- 25 आउटटर्न चेकर का पद पुनः बना दिया जाना चाहिये और उसका नाम टाइम चेकर रखा जाना चाहिये। यह पद सेक्शनहोल्डर के बराबर और परस्पर बदली योग्य होना चाहिये। प्रत्येक पारी के लिए एक पद होना चाहिये।

विचाराधीन है।

क्रम सं०	कायज के प्रकार की मशीन	कर्मचारी
मेकैनीकल शाख		
26	सहायक मेकैनीक (लाइनर) / (मोनो) / (मेकैनीकल) और मेकैनीक (लाइनर) (मोनो) / (मेकैनीकल) के पद क्रमशः कुशल और अत्यधिक कुशल वर्गों में बने रहने चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
27	हेड मेकैनीक (लाइनर) / (मोनो) / (मेकैनीकल) और पर्यवेक्षक (मेकैनीकल) के पदों को पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन है।
28	रोलर मोल्डर के पद को प्रथम कुशल वर्ग में बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
29	स्टीरियो टाइमर के पद को बनाए रखा जाना चाहिए और उसे कुशल पद के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाए, लेकिन उसका वेतनमान 260-400 रु. होना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन है।
फोटोलिथो बिग		
30	फीडर के पद को मशीन सहायक (ग्राफिस्ट) का नाम दिया जाना चाहिये और उसका वेतनमान 260-350 रुपये होना चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
31	मशीन प्रॉपरेटर श्रेणी-2 (फोटोसेटर) के पद को मशीन सहायक (फोटोसेटर) का नाम दिया जाना चाहिए और 320-400 रुपये के वेतनमान के साथ उसे कुशल पद वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन है।
32	बर्कशाप मशीनमैन के पद को मेकैनीक (ग्राफिस्ट) का नाम दिया जाना चाहिये और इसे अत्यधिक कुशल वर्ग में भी बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
33	सहायक मशीन प्रॉपरेटर (जोराक्स) का पद 320-400 रुपये के वेतनमान के साथ कुशल पद के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन है।
34	एट्रिप्पेड और ट्रिगर के पदों को प्रथम कुशल पदों के रूप में और शार्क रूम सहायक और ग्रे नग प्रॉपरेटर के पदों को कुशल पदों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए जाने को बनाया रखा जाना चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
35	हेलियो प्रॉपरेटर, मशीन प्रॉपरेटर (जोरोक्स), मशीन प्रॉपरेटर श्रेणी-2 (फोटोसेटर), ग्राफिस्ट मशीनमैन ग्रेड-1, और ग्रेड 2, ग्राफिस्ट रीटचर, सहायक ग्राफिस्ट रीटचर, कैमरामैन, कनिष्ठ ग्राफिस्ट, कनिष्ठ ग्राफिस्ट (कैलीग्राफी), मशीन प्रॉपरेटर ग्रेड-1, (स्टेप और रोपीट), मशीन प्रॉपरेटर श्रेणी-1, (फोटोसेटर), प्रूवर, बरिष्ठ ग्राफिस्ट, बरिष्ठ ग्राफिस्ट इंचार्ज और तकनीकी सहायक। बैरीटाइपर टाइपिस्ट (बैरीटाइपर) के पदों को अत्यधिक कुशल पदों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया।
प्रोसेसिंग सेक्शन		
36	डेवेलपर के पद को शार्क रूम के सहायक के पद के साथ मिला दिया जाना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन है।
37	अध्यक्ष कुशल वर्ग में ऐचर का एक ही वर्ग होना चाहिये (मौजूदा दो वर्गों के बजाए) और वह 330-560 रुपये के सम्बन्धित वेतनमान में हो। पदों का 20 प्र.श. 425-640 रुपये के सेलैक्शन ग्रेड में होना चाहिए।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

क्रम सं०	कारण के प्रकार की मशीन	मर्मोदन
38.	प्रिन्टर के पद का पेचर के वर्ग में मिला दिया जाना चाहिये ।	विचाराधीन है ।
39	मॉल्डर और फिनिशर के पद को अत्यधिक कुशल पद के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये और उसका बेतनमान 330-480 रुपये होना चाहिये ।	विचाराधीन है ।
40	प्लेट माउटर और फिनिशर का पद कुशल वर्ग के रूप में बना रहना चाहिये ।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया ? ।
सामान्य वर्ग		
41.	फार्मैन क पद का पर्यवेक्षी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये और उसका बेतनमान 455-700 रुपये होना चाहिये ।	विचाराधीन ? ।
42	रेक्शन होल्डर के पद को पर्यवेक्षी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना चाहिये और उसका बेतनमान 425-640 रुपये होना चाहिये ।	विचाराधीन है ।
43	महापक सेक्शन हॉल्डर के पद को पुन बनाया जाना चाहिये और उसे 380-530 रुपये के बेतनमान में पर्यवेक्षी वर्ग में रखा जाना चाहिये।	विचाराधीन ? ।
44	मारी ड्राइवर/बैक ड्राइवर का पद कुशल वर्ग में और क्लीनर ड्राइवर और फ्लोटिंग ड्राइवर अर्ध कुशल वर्ग में बना रहना चाहिये ।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया ।
45	थ्रम पर्यवेक्षी के पद का बेतनमान 210-290 रुपये होना चाहिये ।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया ।
46	थ्रमिक का पद अकुशल पद के रूप में बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये ।	स्वीकार कर लिया गया ।

भालू का समर्थन मूल्य

* 482. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

बीधरी बलबोर सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भालू की भारी फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की किसानों में अनेक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में उन को समर्थन मूल्य दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). जी हा । कृषकों, कृषक सघों और अन्यो से काफी सख्या में प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । इन प्रतिवेदनों पर सरकार विचार कर रही

है । भालू उत्पादको को उचित लाभ दिनाबे की दृष्टि से कन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने अनेक उपाय किये हैं । कुछ उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं —

1. सरकार ने नाफेड के माध्यम से विभिन्न महकरी और अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा भारत में भालू निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी थी ।

2. निर्यातों को और प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, सरकार ने प्रो० जी० एल० के अन्तर्गत 3-2-79 में भालू के निर्यात करने की अनुमति दे दी थी ।

3 पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारों ने राज्य में भालू खरीदने और उसे बाहर से जाने के लिये अपने राज्यों की महकरी एजेंसियों और नाफेड से सहायता मांगी है । पंजाब सरकार ने मार्कफेड और नाफेड से कहा है कि वे किसानों को 30 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल न्यूनतम मूल्य दे और यदि सरकारी निदेशों के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने के फलस्वरूप कोई हानि हो तो वह उस को पूरा करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है । विक्रय केन्द्रों की संख्या भी 13 से बढ़ कर 20 हो गई है । हरियाणा में नाफेड ने हेफेड के साथ वाणिज्यिक आधार पर भालू की खरीद के लिए एक मंयुक्त समझौता किया है ।

अभी तक नाफेड ने पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2.60 लाख बिघटल भालू की खरीद की है।

4 उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, नाफेड ने जनवरी, 1979 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में सहकारी विपणन संघ के माध्यम से किया है और फर्रुखाबाद क्षेत्र में उस समय प्रचलित बाजार दर में एक रुपये अधिक भुदा करने का निर्णय किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में नाफेड, एकसम विपणन संघों के समुचित प्रयास से 38 रुपये से 40 रुपये प्रति बिघटल के बीच के मूल्य पर खरीद कर रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में खरीद केंद्रों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

5 रेलवे मंत्रालय में समय समय पर अनुसंधान किया गया है कि वे उत्पादन केंद्रों में उपभोक्ता केंद्रों तक भालू को लाने से ज्ञान के लिये रेल वेगनों को सन्नाह में वृद्धि करे।

6 कृषि मन्त्रालय ने उच्च स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों का लिखा है कि वे मूल्यों में गिरावट आने से भालू उत्पादकों को होने वाली कठिनाई दूर करने हेतु त्रिग के लिये विपणन संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिये एक त्रिग प्रोग्राम तैयार करे।

7 कृषि मन्त्रालय राज्य सरकारों से यह भी पता लगाने की कार्यवाही कर रहा है कि क्या काम के बदले भनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आन विनर्गन किया जा सकता है।

मध्यस्थलीय क्षेत्रों में पेड़ लगाने संबंधी समिति

* 483. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार मध्यस्थलीय क्षेत्रों जैसे राजस्थान में, पेड़ लगाने के बारे में तत्सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता का पता लगाने और मुद्दाव देने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में विदेशी विशेषज्ञों से भी परामर्श मांगे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reclamation of Alkali Soils

*485. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme was taken up for the reclamation of Alkali soils,

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance is given to the States; and

(c) if so, the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No assistance was given to Andhra Pradesh.

Basic Teachers Training Course Schools in Delhi

*486. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of basic teachers training course schools in the Capital;

(b) whether Government have any intention to open more schools in the Capital to impart basic teachers training to those students who do not get admission in the existing schools on account of non-availability of seats; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration there are two Basic Teachers Training Courses Institutions in Delhi, viz. Teachers Training Institute, run by Delhi Administration and the other being run by the Jamia Millia Islamia Institute.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no further demand for Primary Basic School teachers. It has not been possible even to absorb all the students passing out of the Teachers Training Institute, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Training to Untrained Primary School Teachers through Radio Media

*488. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use Radio as the medium to provide teachers training to the untrained Primary School teachers; and

(b) if so, whether any State has introduced this method and if so, the details regarding its performance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Radio is being used for training untrained Primary School teachers in two States—Kerala and Gujarat. In Kerala about 25,000 Primary School teachers have been trained through a Radio-cum-Correspondence-in-Service Training Course, initiated by the State Government in 1975 in collaboration with A.I.R. In Gujarat H. M. Patel Institute of English has started from 1977 a scheme for training primary school teacher of English with a weekly broadcast support from Akashvani Ahmedabad.

Damage to Crops due to Winter and Spring Rain

*489 SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether late winter and early spring rains have badly damaged rabi crops;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage reported State-wise and the prospects of Rabi Crop in general;

(c) whether any research programmes to minimise damage due to rains, hailstorms, etc. are on; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) & (b). No, Sir. The winter rains received in the month of January were beneficial to all rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, rape and mustard. But subsequently due to heavy rains and strong winds in late February and early March, there was damage to the standing gram and mustard crops in some areas.

Hailstorm was experienced in some parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and South Bihar in the last week of February and early March. There was heavy snow-fall and heavy rains in parts of Himachal Pradesh. This heavy rains and hailstorm have caused damage to all standing crops. In Haryana, an area of about 3 lakh hectares is reported to have been affected by the hailstorm in February and March resulting in extensive damage. In Punjab also the standing crops in some districts have suffered due to hailstorm but the extent of damage is being assessed. In Maharashtra, the affected area is reported to be 1,84,500 hectares spread over in 10 districts. In South Bihar, hailstorm in March have damaged pulses, especially gram and oilseeds, potatoes etc. The assessment about the exact losses in different States has not yet been made. Despite the damage caused in some parts to rabi crops in certain areas, the overall rabi production prospects seem to be fairly good.

(c) & (d). Rain and strong winds result in lodging of wheat with consequent losses in yield. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has

already evolved varieties that are resistant to lodging. However, there is no variety that is resistant to hail-storm. In humid weather conditions, gram is affected seriously because of damaged by blight. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has evolved some varieties of gram that has good resistance to blight. In rape and mustard varieties that are less prone to shattering have been evolved. There is a constant effort to build up these characteristics in new varieties of these crops.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman, Rashtriya Barh Ayog

4601. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired person in his seventies has been appointed as the Vice-Chairman of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog on daily wages without service conditions;

(b) was not any serving senior engineer conversant with advanced technology in flood control available for this important post;

(c) is it not the policy of the Government to encourage serving talented engineers to take up such challenging assignments in preference to retired engineers; and

(d) will Government consider the desirability of appointing a dynamic serving engineer to fill this post and terminate the existing arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Member (Flood Control)-cum-Vice-Chairman of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog is a retired Chairman of the Central Water Commission, having retired in 1968 at the age of 59 years. Subsequently, he was Adviser to the Government of Bihar, and later the United Nation's Adviser to the Water Resources Board and Central Engine-

ering Consultancy Bureau, Colombo, Sri Lanka. This post of Member (Flood Control) was filled by selection in 1976 out of a list of 11 flood control engineers (including some serving engineers) considered suitable for this post. The officer selected was designated as Vice-Chairman of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog as the Chairman of the Ayog is not headquartered at Delhi. While considering the terms of appointment of the Vice-Chairman, it was decided that instead of a monthly remuneration, he would be paid a sitting fee per diem for the actual days of work, subject to a ceiling on the total amount of the fee paid in a year.

The policy of the Government in the matter of such appointments is to select a person considered to be most suitable, taking into account his experience and background for handling the assignment.

(d) The other flood control Member, besides the Vice-Chairman, was a serving engineer of the Bihar cadre who, unfortunately passed away in December, 1978 while still holding the post. In view of this as also the fact that the Ayog would be submitting its report to the Government by 31-12-1979, it is not considered expedient to disturb the existing arrangement.

Orphans and Abandoned Children

4602 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphans and abandoned children in the country; and

(b) the measure being adopted to provide them security and save them from being pushed into crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) Information is not available as no comprehensive survey on the extent of destitution has been conducted so far.

(b) To tackle the problem of destitution among children, this Department is implementing a Scheme entitled "Scheme for the services for children in need of care and protection" under which grant-in-aid is given to voluntary organisations through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for the maintenance of destitute/orphan children between the age group of 5—18 years. The Scheme provides for ameliorative services such as food, shelter, clothing, medical attention besides developmental services of education, pre-vocational and vocational training, vocational guidance, recreation, etc. Apart from the services of an institutional nature referred to above, a Scheme for developing Foster Care Services is also under implementation. All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested by the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to take urgent steps to contain the problem of destitution within a period of five years.

Pollution in Delhi

4603. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey of all the industries in non-conforming areas that cause pollution which is noisy, dirty or cause health or traffic hazards in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Administration has started a survey of obnoxious and hazardous industries in the non-conforming areas in Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that the obnoxious and hazardous industrial units will be given priority in allotment of alternative plot under the programme of shifting of industries from non-conforming to conforming areas.

बारी क्षेत्र के लिये सिंचाई परियोजना

4604 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने बारी क्षेत्र (जिला कोटा, राजस्थान) के लिये एक प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना मंजूर की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा तथा उसे कब तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है और कितना क्षेत्र सिंचाई के धनगत लाया जाएगा तथा उस से क्या अन्य लाभ प्राप्त होंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, नहीं। राजस्थान सरकार से राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के बारी क्षेत्र के लिए किसी बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजना का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Take over of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

4605. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken over any sugar mills in Co-operative Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The management of Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shankarnagar, Maharashtra and Shri Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd., Keshoraipatan, Rajasthan, have been taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 1978. The Management of Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Maharashtra, which had also been taken over earlier is being handed back to the Government of Maharashtra after confirmation that it is under the management of the State Government for the purpose of Section 18 of the Act.

Annual Expenditure on Rationing Department in Delhi

4606. SHRI DURGA CHAND. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual expenditure during the last three years on the rationing department in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rationing department has outlived its utility as there are not many items under rationing;

(c) whether it is proposed to abolish the rationing system in Delhi; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The expenditure during the last three years on the Food & Supplies Department (Rationing De-

partment) in Delhi is as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1975-76	73.4
1976-77	71.1
1977-78	75.5

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) At present the Department is distributing wheat and rice through an elaborate net-work of fair price shops. The Department is also regulating the supply of essential commodities like kerosene, soft coke and cement in Delhi. To ensure that more essential consumer articles of daily use are made available at reasonable prices to the public, particularly to the vulnerable sections of the society, a scheme for production-cum distribution of selected essential commodities has been approved by the Government and accepted by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for its effective implementation from 1st July, 1979. The scheme provides for expanding the coverage of the present public distribution system by introduction of other commodities not only in Delhi but also in the rest of the country.

Accommodation for Parliamentarians

4607. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many new houses are planned to be constructed during the next five years for Central Government staff and Parliamentarians;

(b) how many houses under this plan will be completed each year; and

(c) what will be total expenditure under this Housing Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Government has planned construction of nearly 32,000 houses in general pool in various cities for Central Government employees. These have been sanctioned and are expected to be completed in about 2—3 years. Details about year-wise completion of these houses are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government also propose to construct houses for the Members of Parliament in New Delhi. The scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for construction of general pool residential accommodation is Rs. 126.00 crores and this amount is expected to be spent for construction of quarters. The expenditure for construction of houses for the Members of Parliament will be known only after the scheme is sanctioned.

सरल हिन्दी

4608. श्री मुखराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 जनवरी, 1979 को "विश्व हिन्दी दर्शन" नामक एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका के प्रथम अंक का विमोचन करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि देश में स्वीकार किए जाने के बाद ही विश्व में हिन्दी को स्वीकार किया जाएगा,

(ख) क्या हिन्दी को सरल बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या हिन्दी ही आम जनता की सजीव भाषा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हिन्दी का उपयोग व्यापक बनाने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह बताया था कि एक बार जब भारतीय जनता हिन्दी को अपना लेगी तब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इसे स्वीकार करने के मामले को बल मिलेगा ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) हिन्दी भारत की सजीव भाषाओं में से एक है जो सब से अधिक संख्या में लोगो द्वारा बोली जाती है ।

(घ) हिन्दी के विकास और इसके प्रभावी प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कई योजनायें चल रही हैं ।

Quarters for Employees at Panaji (Goa)

4609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have built up quarters for employees in the Department of Panaji (Goa);

(b) if so, when and the number thereof;

(c) whether they have been allotted to the needy employees who have urged upon the allotment soon;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) how much amount of loss has occurred to the department by not allotting them immediately after the construction is complete; and

(f) what measures have been taken to overcome the difficulties in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 72 quarters, completed in all respects in February, 1979.

(c) Yes, Sir. These have been allotted to the applicants, as per departmental rules.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise

(f) No difficulties have been experienced in allotment.

Study of Problems and Measures taken by U.G.C. for Development of Colleges run Privately

4610. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. studies the problem of development of the colleges run privately particularly in the educationally backward districts and tribal areas of the Orissa State;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the U.G.C. for the development of the colleges;

(c) grants released in the year 1978-79 for the Universities and colleges of backward districts; and

(d) programmes for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the problems of development of private colleges, as such, have not been studied by the Commission. The Commission, however, has agreed to relax the eligibility criteria and norms of assistance in favour of colleges located in backward and tribal areas in all States, including Orissa.

(c) During 1978-79, the commission has sanctioned development grants aggregating Rs. 9.30 lakhs to 15 colleges located in the backward areas in Orissa. In addition, basic grants ranging between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 40,000, based on enrolment, have been paid to all colleges in Orissa for equipment and books, separately through the Universities concerned.

(d) The programmes of assistance for the year 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

Absorption of Terminated ad hoc Urdu Trained Teachers in Delhi

4611. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terminated ad hoc Urdu trained graduate teachers appointed during Emergency have since been absorbed by the Directorate of Education, Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI). (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, none of the terminated ad-hoc Urdu trained graduate teachers appointed during emergency have been absorbed by the Administration as the teachers were not appointed on regular basis through the Staff Election Board.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

4612. SHRIMATI V. JEYA-LAKSHMI;
SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many illegal and unauthorised constructions have been done during the period 24th March, 1977 to 31st January, 1979, in the Union Territory of Delhi, that is, the structures put up without getting the building plans sanctioned from the competent local authority viz. Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Committee, etc.;

(b) in how many cases, notices under the building bye-law, and other provisions of local laws have been issued by the authorities concerned; and

(c) do the building bye-laws and other local law in force in the Union Territory of Delhi permit the officers and authorities concerned to issue notices in some cases and not to issue notice in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 14,404.

(b) In all these cases.

(c) No, Sir. However, no notices are required to be given for removal of fresh encroachments on Government land.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन के लिये जमानत जमा राशि

4613. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये एक्सचेंज की क्षमता के अनुसार प्रत्येक प्रावेदन पत्र के साथ किराये प्रबवा जमानत जमा राशि के रूप में 600 रुपये और 800 रुपये लिये जाते रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दर किम् अवधि में लागू थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीणों के लाभ के लिये 400, 600 और 800 रुपये के स्थान पर समान प्राधार पर 100 रुपये लेने का निर्णय किया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय कब लिया गया और निर्णय की क्रियान्वित कब तक की जायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त निर्णय का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त विचाराधीन प्रावेदन पत्रों पर भी दिया जाएगा और अधिक ली गई राशि उन्हें वापिस की जायेगी; यदि हाँ, तो उक्त राशि कब तक वापिस की जायेगी, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी नहीं । प्रभार संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं । मालूम पड़ता है कि ये दरें ग्रामिण जमा योजना से संबंधित हैं, जो कि एक अलग योजना है ।

(ख) अनुबन्ध 'क' की दरें 1-3-76 से संशोधित की गई थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं । यह कटौती ग्रामिण जमा से संबंधित है, न कि प्रतिभूति जमा से ।

(घ) लागू नहीं होता ।

(ङ) लागू नहीं होता ।

विवरण

अनुबन्ध-क

एक्सचेंज की किस्म	तिमाही के लिए ग्रामिण किराया	जमा के रूप में एक वर्ष के लिए ग्रामिण किराया
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(1) 24 घंटे सेवा प्रदान करने वाले 100 से कम लाइनों की क्षमता वाले एक्सचेंज	125	500
(2) लाइनों की सीमित संख्या के लिये सेवा की आवश्यकता करने वाले एक्सचेंज	100	125

Drinking Water in Mizoram

4614. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5224 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding problems of Drinking water supply in Mizoram and state:

(a) whether till March, 1977, 10 villages and one town were provided drinking water during the last 30 years upto March, 1977;

(b) the number of villages in Mizoram provided with drinking water supply since March, 1977 upto date;

(c) whether with cent per cent central Grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to Mizoram purely for meeting the problem of drinking water supply there, how many additional villages have been covered with respect to supply of piped drinking water;

(d) whether inspite of liberal central aid the supply of drinking water to Aizol town itself remains as acute as before and no water supply is available to common people even till now; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT). (a) According to latest report from the Union Territory 7 villages and 2 towns were covered before March, 1977.

(b) As per latest report from the Union Territory six villages were covered after March, 1977.

(c) None relatable to Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme as per reports received from the Union Territory upto September, 1978.

(d) and (e) Provision of safe drinking water is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories, with funds provided under the Minimum Needs Programme. However, so as to accelerate progress in regard to coverage of problem villages 100 per cent grants in aid under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is given to supplement the State's resources. In 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was allocated to the Union Territory and in the following year an amount of Rs. 27 lakhs (which included an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs for setting up Monitoring and Investigation Unit) has been allocated for coverage of problem villages. During 1977-78, 12 schemes for 12 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.68 lakhs and during the current year 1978-79, 9 schemes for 9 problem villages at a total estimated cost of Rs. 67.213 lakhs have been approved.

41 LS-3.

Opening of Schools on Pattern of N.D.M.C. Navyug School

4615 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to open more schools on the pattern of NDMC's Navyug in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKAKTAKI). (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee, there is no proposal to open more schools on the pattern of NDMC's Navyug School.

(b) Question does not arise.

कूल चन्द वैश्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, पहाड़ी धीरज, दिल्ली के छात्रापको को बेतन को प्रदायी न किया जाना

4616. श्री दया राम शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सङ्कलित मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कूल चन्द वैश्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, पहाड़ा धीरज दिल्ली के 21 छात्रापको को गन 4 मास के लिये बेतना को प्रदायी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण है, और

(ख) क्या इन छात्रापको को तत्काल बेतना की प्रदायी मनिषित करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सङ्कलित मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, स्कूल के प्रबन्धक ने स्कूल की मान्यता प्रवर्ध को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रार्थना नहीं किया था और इसी लिये स्टाफ को बेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सका अब स्कूल की मान्यता की प्रवर्ध बढ़ा दी गई है और स्टाफ को बेतन देने के संबंध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Irrigation Schemes for Madhya Pradesh

4617 SHRI SHARAD YADAV
SHRI SUKHIENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of irrigation schemes sanctioned during the year 1977 and 1978 for the State of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether the State has again approached with various other irrigation schemes which have been pending since long for finalisation and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action being proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) 42 major and medium irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh were accepted by the Planning Commission during the years 1977 and 1978 for inclusion in the development plan of the State

(b) and (c) 26 new major and 11 new medium irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh are presently under examination. Details are given in the enclosed Statement

Statement

Present position of examination of new major and medium irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

Sl No	Name of Project	Date of receipt	Present position of examination
1	2	3	4
<i>New Major Schemes</i>			
1	Husdev Bango Project	9-6-1972	The project has since been recommended for acceptance by the Technical Advisory Committee subject to certain observations
2	Rohat Project	16-11-1973	Under examination. Inter State aspects are involved
3	Purbani Project	15-1-1974	Pending with the State Government for compliance to comments
4	Hup Project	11-3-1975	State replies to comments received in January, 1979. Under examination
5	Ponch Division Project	2-7-1975	Pending with the State Government for compliance to comments
6	Main Project	15-1-1976	Pending with the State Government for compliance to comments
7	Ha'ali Project	4-12-1976	Do

1	2	3	4
8	Ravishankar Sagar Project (Phase II)	28-2-1977	State replies to comments received in June, 1978 - Under Examination.
9	Udanti Reservoir Project . . .	23-6-1977	Modified report is awaited from the State.
10	Binsagar Project	22-12-1977	Unit-I Dam and appurtenant works has already been accepted by the Planning Commission in principle subject to certain observations. Units II pending with the State Government for compliance to comments.
11	Rajghat Canal Project (M.P. Portion).	26-12-1977	Pending with the State Government for compliance to comments.
12	Bah Project	20-1-1978	Under Examination.
13	Modernisation of Harsi Canal System	26-4-1978	Modified Project report is awaited from the State.
14	Modernisation of Kharang Arpa Tank Project.	2-5-1978	Detailed Project report is awaited from the State.
15	Sindh River Project	20-5-1978	Pending with the State Government for compliance to comments.
16	Bhanpura Canal Scheme . . .	6-6-1978	State Government clarified in February, 1979 that the project will be a medium project. Under Examination.
17	Sagar Project	16-6-1978	Under Examination.
18	Kolar Irrigation-cum-water supply Project.	17-6-1978	Under Examination.
19	Orchha Project	18-8-1978	Under Examination.
20	Sindh Remowa Link Project . .	21-8-1978	Modified Project report awaited from the State.
21	Dhobatoria Project	28-8-1978	Under Examination.
22	Rajghat Dam Project (U.P. & M.P.)	28-8-1978	Modified Project for Unit-I received in February, 1979. Under Examination.
23	Pairi High Dam & Mahanadi Link Canal Project (Phase III).	8-9-1978	Under Examination.
24	Thanwar Tank Project	28-10-1978	Under Examination.
25	Pancham Nagar Complex Project (Phase I).	25-11-1978	Under Examination.
26	Bihri Khurd Project	5-3-1979	Under Examination.

1	2	3	4
<i>New Medium Schemes:</i>			
1	Chotal River Project	18-7-1977	The project has since been recommended for approval by the Technical Advisory Committee.
2	Arnia Bahadurpur Tank Project	30-10-1977	Pending with the State for compliance to comments.
3	Banki Tank Project	16-12-1977	Do.
4	Chaldu Tank Project	15-3-1978	Detailed Project Report is awaited from State.
5	Gumukh Tank Project	3-5-1978	Pending with the State for compliance to comments.
6	Dudhi Project	19-9-1978	The Project has since been recommended for approval by the Technical Advisory Committee.
7	Chandora Tank Project	18-12-1978	Pending with the State for compliance to comments.
8	Bundala Tank Project	18-12-1978	Do.
9	Tillar Dam Project	6-2-1979	Under Examination.
10	Duraha Project:	9-2-1979	Under Examination.
11	Kaliasote Project	20-3-1979	Under Examination.

हिण्डौन उपखंड के अधीन दैनिक मजूरी पर श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति

Departmental Enquiry against Employees working in Government of India Presses

4618. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री हिण्डौन उपखंड के अधीन दैनिक मजूरी पर श्रमिकों को भर्ती के संबंध में 7 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2585 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी अभी तक सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई है और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में यह जानकारी कब तक सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

4619. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : महाप्रबन्धक, दूर संचार, जयपुर के कार्यालय के एक अधिकारी द्वारा जांच कराई गयी थी। किन्तु, यह अनुभव किया गया था कि इस की जांच उच्च स्तर पर कराई जानी चाहिए। तदनुसार, सकल कार्यालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को आदेश दिए जा चुके हैं कि वह इस की जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करें। उन से जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

(a) whether action is being taken against many employees working in Government of India Presses for the last many years under C.C.S. (C.C.A.) rules 1965 and if so, the date from which action is being taken in each press and whether a statement showing all the details in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Home Affairs had

or has issued any order for expeditious disposal of such cases and if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the officers delaying intentionally the departmental inquiry and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER (a). As many as 167 cases are pending as on 1st March 1979 in various Government of India Presses. The date from which action is being taken in each press, in the above cases (oldest) is given below:

Name of the Press	Date
1. Govt. of India Press, Ring Rd., New Delhi	28-6-76
2. Govt. of India Press, Nilokheri	18-11-76
3. Govt. of India Forms Store, Calcutta	13-6-75
4. Govt. of India Press, Nauk	7-4-75
5. Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore	12-8-77
6. Govt. of India Press, Faridabad	28-10-77
7. Govt. of India Press, Minto Rd., New Delhi :	10-6-74
8. Govt. of India Press, Koratty	12-12-75
9. Govt. of India Press, Santragachi.	22-7-74
10. Govt. of India Press, Sinla	1-12-78
11. Govt. of India Press, Temple Street, Calcutta	11-2-74
12. Govt. of India Press, K.S.R. Unit, Santragachi, Howrah	30-1-68
13. Govt. of India Press, Aligarh	20-4-78
14. Govt. of India Text Books Press, Mysore	10-2-79

It is not desirable to lay a statement showing all the details of the disciplinary cases, on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir These instructions are classified and it is not desirable to place them on the Table of the House.

(c) No case of intentionally delaying the departmental inquiry has been notice so far. So, the question of taking action against any officer on this account does not arise.

Switch-over to Inferior but Better Yielding Quality of Rice and Potato in Punjab

4620. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that as a result of fall in prices of better quality rice and potato the farmers of Punjab have proposed to switch-over to the

inferior but better yielding types of these items; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

जावरा शूगर कैकड़ी के अधिग्रहण हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का अनुरोध

4621. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जावरा कैकड़ी के अधिग्रहण के लिए स्वीकृति मांगने वाला निम्नित अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के मसद सदस्य ने ऐसी ही मांग की है और गन्ना उत्पादकों की ओर से एक जापान भी मिला, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

■ कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन जावरा चीनी मिल निमिटेड का प्रबन्ध अधिकार में लेने और उसे मध्य प्रदेश चीनी निगम को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया था कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पग उठाए जायें कि मिल समय पर उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करती है और गन्ना उत्पादकों को किसी कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है। मिल ने 28-11-78 को उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था और उस के पहले के बकायों की राशि घट कर 1977-78 के कुल मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से नीचे आ गई थी।

प्रबन्ध द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों के कथित शोषण के अन्वेषण और मिल को अधिकार में लेने के सुझाव जनता युवा मोर्चे से प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) इस मामले पर कुछ आवश्यक व्योरे प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है ताकि इस संबंध में निर्णय लेने में अग्रणी हो सके।

Destruction of Mechanised fishing boats by fishermen in Kerala

4622. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Statesman* dated 8th March 1979 under the caption "Reported destruction of 40 mechanised fishing boats by fishermen in Kerala",

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter, to protect the interest of the traditional fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a): Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The newspaper report mentions about a demand for an enquiry into the incident, memorandum submitted to the Chief Minister, patrolling of the sea and legislation on delimitation.

At a State level conference convened by the Chief Minister on the 6th March, 1979, it was decided to reserve the first 5 Kms from the shore for the traditional fisherman and to prohibit operation of mid-water trawling. There has been no trouble thereafter. Steps are being taken to enact legislation providing for various aspects of the problem.

Indefinite strike by Teachers

4623. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news

report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 8th March, 1979 under the caption "45,000 teachers plan indefinite strike";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein and details of memorandum received in this regard; and

(c) details of steps taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The Government have received a memorandum dated February 26, 1979 from the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation listing out the following demands.

- (1) Meaningful revision of pay-scales of all categories of teachers and removal of long standing anomalies and disparities in the pay-scales;
- (2) Selection Grade to all teachers on completing eight years' service;
- (3) Conversion of 425-640 scale into 440-750 scale;
- (4) Provision of earned leave for teachers;
- (5) Medical allowance for all teachers
- (6) Provision of Joint Consultative Machinery with statutory powers on the pattern of Central Government employees;
- (7) Free education for teachers wards upto University level including professional courses (teacher includes in service, retired or deceased teacher);

(8) Age of retirement to be 60 years extendable upto 65 years on the pattern of University teachers;

(9) All the schools should be upgraded to 12 year schools under the 10 plus 2 pattern of education.

(10) The Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill 1978 be withdrawn forthwith.

In their memorandum the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation also indicated that in case no meaningful dialogue was held with the teachers within 15 days from the date of issue of the memorandum dated February 26, 1979 they shall be compelled to launch a peaceful agitation beginning with a DHARNA, and it may include Relay Hunger Strike and Strike for an indefinite period. Subsequently certain newspapers also reported that the Teachers would also boycott the Central Board of Secondary Education Examinations for Classes X and XII commencing from 21st March, 1979.

The Demands of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation were examined in consultation with the Delhi Administration but it has not been found possible to accept them as almost all of them are *prima facie* untenable. However, Delhi Administration have been making concerned efforts to settle the genuine demands of the various Associations of Teachers and are attending to the pending service matters of teachers.

Threat to Bhimteka, Konark and Mahabalipuram

4624. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Department of Science remarked at the opening of a two-day

Seminar that wind, water and vandals are threatening thousands of monuments like Bhimteka, Konark and Mahabalipuram Pagodas; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to protect the monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. There have been press reports to this effect. The Archaeological Survey is maintaining about 3500 monuments and ancient sites in the country. Structural repairs to the monuments and chemical preservation of the fabrics of monuments are carried out as per requirements, apart from regular annual maintenance against the attack of natural forces of wind and water. The Survey has on its roll Monument Attendants at all important monuments to check vandalism. To check theft of sculptures at such monuments, watch-and-ward staff work round-the-clock. The Survey is taking steps to protect Bhimbhetka (Bhimteka) rock-shelters in Madhya Pradesh as monuments of national importance. The paintings on the walls are already being treated by the Survey's chemists for preservation.

The temple at Konarak has been made watertight to prevent any seepage of rain water inside the masonry. Algal growth on the stones are periodically cleaned and a fungicidal chemical is applied. Similarly, periodical cleaning of salt from the stones is undertaken and they are treated with a coat of preservative. To protect the temple from the action of wind, a thick belt of tall growing casuarina and cashew-nut trees have been planted on the south, west and north sides. There is a round-the-clock vigil by the Monument Attendants.

The Mahabalipuram pagodas are also being similarly preserved against the action of water and wind. For better protection of the Shore tem-

ple, a break-water wall is being constructed into the sea, through the agency of the C.P.W.D., to reclaim a portion of the coastal land where plantation will be done on the lines as at Konarak, to save the temple from the action of wind.

Canteen for C.P.W.D. Employees in Vidyut Bhawan, New Delhi

4625. SHIRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no canteen/refreshment room facilities have been provided to about 1000 CPWD employees working in Vidyut Bhawan;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying this basic facility to these employees; and

(c) when the Government propose to have such a canteen/refreshment room in that building?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHIRI SIKANDAR BAKHT), (a): Yes, Sir

(b): Mainly for want of suitable accommodation.

(c) As soon as suitable accommodation becomes available, the canteen will be provided.

Food for Work Programme in Dhanbad and West Dinajpur of West Bengal

4626. SHIRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) schemes under operation and progress made in the Food for work programme in Dhanbad district of Bihar and West Dinajpur district of West Bengal in 1978, facts in details;

(b) number of man days work provided in the same period; and

(c) whether the Government would consider giving incentive for best utilisation of the Food for work programme in the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b): Information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and would be laid on the table of the House.

(c) There is no proposal to give incentives for best utilisation of foodgrains under food for Work programme in different districts of the States.

सिपू सिंचाई परियोजना

4627. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सिपू नदी सिंचाई परियोजना अब तक मंजूर कर दी जायेगी। उस की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और परियोजना पर स्वीकृति देने में इतना अधिक समय लगने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उस पर निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और वह कब पूरी होगी तथा कितने हेक्टर भूमि में सिंचाई होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह वरनाला) : (क) सिपू जलाशय परियोजना की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में दिसम्बर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुई थी। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस स्कीम को तकनीकी जांच की जा चुकी है। फलस्वरूप, नवम्बर, 1978 में राज्य सरकार को कहा गया था कि कुछेक अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षित अध्ययन किये जायें, उस के बाद ही परियोजना के अनुमोदन की सिफारिश की जा सकती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इन अध्ययनों को कर लिए जाने के बाद ही परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के बारे में आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दिये जाने के बाद परियोजना लगभग पांच वर्षों में पूरी हो जाएगी।

इस परियोजना से 31,322 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की जानी प्रस्तावित है।

Covered Area allotted on 100 Metres Plots of D.D.A.

4628. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow to increase the covered area of plots auctioned by D.D.A. through draw of lots to 80 percent of the area of the plot, particularly in the case of small size plots measuring say 100 sq. metres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation of SC and ST Candidates for Posts filled by deputation or transfer

4629. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates is being made in case of posts (allowance posts) filled by deputation or transfer in the cadres of T.E.S. Group 'A', T.E.S. Group 'B', and Junior Engineer Telecom. of P.&T. Deptt.;

(b) the upto date break up cadre-wise as well as unitwise (i.e. Directorate, T.R.C. Circle/District Offices, Training Centres) etc., showing total number of allowance posts filled by deputation and the number of SC and ST candidates appointed against such posts;

(c) similar information (as required in 'B' above) may also be intimated in respect of foreign assignments; and

(d) if fair representation of SC and ST in filling up of such allowances posts is not made so far, what action is being taken now in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) None of these posts are filled by deputation or on the basis of caste or community representation. These posts carry higher responsibility and sophisticated technicalities are involved in the duties assigned them. These are filled by officers in each cadre specialised in the trade according to job requirements and seniority.

(b) No such post is filled by deputation.

(c) Telecom. officers are sent on deputation abroad either with the I.T.U. assignments or on demand from under developed countries. In either case volunteers are called for and the final selection rests with the I.T.U./Country concerned. Government of India has no say in final selection.

(d) Question does not arise.

Demand of All India Secondary Teachers Federation

4630. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the 9 Points demands of All India Secondary Teachers Federation;

(b) if so, what are those demands;

(c) whether the Government are considering those demands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the demands of the Federation:

(i) Retention of Education on Concurrent List.

(ii) Formation of Secondary Grants Commission.

(iii) Allocation of at least 10 per cent of Central budget and 30 per cent of the State budget for education.

(iv) National Pattern of education.

(v) Uniform pay scale and service condition for Secondary Teachers of India.

(vi) Joint Staff Council for Secondary Teachers and representation of Federation on Educational bodies.

(vii) Free and compulsory education for age-group 6 to 14 should be implemented at once.

(viii) Hospital and Educational institutions Employees Bill should be withdrawn from Parliament.

(ix) Land should be allotted for Federation Office at Delhi.

(c) to (e). These demands have already been discussed with the Federation on 4th January 1979, when they were apprised of the position on all their demands.

Mother Tongue Medium Schools in Delhi

4631. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States' mother tongue medium schools are functioning in Delhi;

(b) if so, which States and what sort of educational institutions are functioning and where and what is the

total number of students studying, educational institution-wise, up-to-date;

(c) the Grant-in-aid provided by the Central Government and State Governments year-wise from 1975-76 to 1978-79 to these institutions; and

(d) which State's mother tongue medium educational institutions are not functioning and what is the Government proposal for starting these mother tongue medium schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI REVUKA DEVI BARKATAKI, (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible

Inclusion of Fencing Cost of the Parks in the Disposal Cost of DDA Flats

4632 SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether as per resolution No. 209 of 26th November, 1974 the disposal cost of the flats includes the cost of the fencing around site earmarked for the parks also;

(b) whether no fencing has so far been provided to the parks adjacent to the Mother Dairy and on both sides of 'C' Street of Mayapuri (MIG) Flats though these flats were sold to the public more than two years back with

the result that saplings have to be planted time and again in these parks as these are either grazed by the stray cattle or uprooted by the urchins; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing a facility of which DDA has already chartered some two years back and by what date this facility will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, in cases where such fencing is considered necessary.

(b) and (c). No fencing has been provided, as these small open spaces are not meant to be regular parks.

Fall in coverage of area per Aircraft for Spray

4633. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a downward trend in the average area covered per aircraft per year for spray and the expenditure incurred per acre, per year in the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No sir. In fact, there is a gradual increase in the revenue earned

per flyable aircraft during the last three years as given below:

Year	Flyable aircraft	Revenue earned	Revenue earned per aircraft
		(Rs)	(Rs.)
1976-77	30	47,02,279 62	1.56 lakhs
1977-78	27	43,18,922.00	1.59 lakhs
1978-79 (upto Feb. 79)	25	50,00,000 00 (Estimated)	2.00 lakhs

It is not possible to give the expenditure per acre as the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation undertakes aerial spraying of crops, aerial fertilizer application, geo-physical survey anti-locust work, pre-investment of forest resources, demonstration and experimental work, etc. The locust, forest pre-investment survey, experimental and demonstration work are of a non-commercial nature and geo-physical and aerial fertiliser application is charged on an hourly basis; thus there are computational problems in calculating the cost per acre on the coverage in terms of acreage per aircraft.

Foodgrain to States under Food for Works, R.W.P. and R.R.P.

4634. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains, State-wise, supplied to the States under the Food for Work (FFW), Rural Works Programme (RWP) and Rural Restoration Programme (RRP) during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) the number of villages that have been covered under these programmes??

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains released to various State Government under Food for Work Programme is placed below. The foodgrains supplied under the programme can be utilised for all items of works, plan and non-plan for which provision exists in the State Budget and which are productive in nature or result in creation of durable community assets in the rural areas and strengthen the rural infra-structure

(b) The Food for Work Programme is applicable to all villages in the country. The exact number of the villages which have been benefited by the programme so far is not known.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of foodgrains and quantities released to various State Governments under food for work programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(As on 20-3-79)

State	1977-78				1978-79		
	Quantity of foodgrains allocated (MT)		Quantity released (MT)		Quantity of food-grains allocated (MT)	Quantity released (MT)	
	Wheat	Milo	Wheat	Milo		Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pr.	—	—	—	—	146000	61000	65000
2. Assam	7500	—	7500	—	15000	5000	5000
3. Bihar	30000	—	30000	—	200000	200000	—
4. Gujarat	—	—	—	—	50000	15000	—
5. Haryana	—	—	—	—	20000	20000	—
6. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	10000	3000	3000
7. Karnataka	1000	1000	1000	1000	50000	7000	8000
8. Himachal Pr.	940	—	940	—	3000	1500	—
9. Kerala	6000	—	6000	—	50000	13000	13000
10. Madhya Pr.	10000	—	10000	—	127000	102000	25000
11. Maharashtra	11940	450	11940	450	71000	35000	5000
12. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	3000	750	750
13. Orissa	30000	—	30000	—	203000	154000	49000
14. Punjab	8000	—	8000	—	63000	32000	—
15. Rajasthan	6000	—	6000	—	261000	261000	—
16. Tripura	—	—	—	—	10000	6000	2000
17. Uttar Pr.	42000	400	42000	400	136000	125500	10500
18. West Bengal	51200	—	51200	—	205000	150000	—
19. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1200	1200	—
	204580	1850	204580	1850	1624200	1192950	186250

Move to increase Support Price of Agricultural Products

4635. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in agricultural support prices particularly for wheat paddy, cane, cotton and potato is being considered along side prices of steel, coal and cement; and

(b) if not, why not and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government are not considering any general proposal for an increase in support prices of various agricultural commodities. The support prices of various agricultural commodities are reviewed and fixed every year after taking into account the cost of production of respective commodities, the changes in prices of various direct and indirect inputs (which include steel, cement, etc.) and other relevant factors. Position regarding support prices of these commodities during 1978-79 as compared with support prices last year is as follows:

Commodity	Minimum Support/ Procurement Prices	
	(Rs per quintal)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Wheat (All varieties)**	112 50	Under consideration
Paddy (Coarse)	77 00	85 00
Sugarcane*	8 50	10 00
Cotton (Kapas) 320 F American:	255 00	255 00
Potato	Not Announced Under consideration	

*Statutory minimum price payable by sugar factories linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent, with a premium for every increase of 0.1 per cent over the basic recovery level, of 10 paise in 1977-78 and 11 7647 paise in 1978-79.

**Prices relate to crop years.

गढ़ी सुरबाया, जिला शिवपुरी में किये गये कार्य में कचित धोटावा

4636. श्री मानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महालेखापाल, ग्वालियर ने मई, 1978 में भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अनुरोध गढ़ी, सुरबाया, जिला शिवपुरी, मध्य प्रदेश में किये गये कार्य के सम्बन्ध में लगभग 1,20,000 रुपये का घाटाने का पता लगाया था,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभाग ने इस मामले में अब तक कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है और इस प्रकार निहित रूप से घाटाना होने का स्वीकार किया है, और

(ग) क्या उन या विचार केन्द्रों के बीच जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा गबन और घाटाने के मामलों की जांच कराने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) महालेखापाल, ग्वालियर ने मई, 1978 में भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के कार्यालय की लेखा परीक्षा की थी। अपनी रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने किसी गंभीर वित्तीय अनियमितता का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। जहाँ तक अन्य अनियमितताओं का पश्न है, गढ़ी सुरबाया, जिला शिवपुरी में किए गए कार्य पर कुछ टीका टिप्पणी की गई है।

(ख) महालेखापाल का अब तक कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि यह विभाग पूरे मामले की जांच कर रहा है। इस का आशय टीका टिप्पणी को स्वीकृत अथवा अस्वीकृत करना विलुप्त नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा जांच कराने का प्रश्न तो अभी उठना है जब लेखा परीक्षा विभाग भारतीय पुरातत्त्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा भेज गए उत्तरों से संतुष्ट नहीं होना।

Reserved Quota for S.C./S.T. Employees in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

4637. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi were not adjusted against Reserved Quota in spite of their passing competitive Readership Examination; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b): It has not been possible to appoint Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi who had passed the competitive Readership Examination because certain aspects arising out of the Readership Examination conducted in August 1976 are being looked into.

प्रापातकाल के दौरान लखनऊ में मरने वाले अथवा घायल होने वाले लाइनमैन/कुली

4638. श्री फिरगी प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ सर्किल में किन किन जिलों में लाइनमैन और कुली के रूप में काम करने वाले बहुत से व्यक्ति "गांड बायरी" के अभाव में प्रापात काल में विद्युत तथा तार विभागों की लाइनों के सम्पर्क में आने के कारण अथवा बिजली की लाइनों के गिरने के कारण मर गए अथवा उन के अंग बुरी तरह जल गए; और

(ख) क्या मृतकों के आश्रितों अथवा घायल हुए व्यक्तियों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता दी गई थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रताप सुब्बरेव साय) : (क) जिलों के नाम अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ, मृतकों के आश्रितों को कल्याण सहायता (प्रतिपूर्ति) प्रदान की गई थी। दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में जिन की वजह से बोटें आईं ऐसे सभी मामलों में बिकल्पा सहायता प्रदान की गई तथा उचित मामलों में कल्याण निधि से सहायता भी प्रदान की गई।

बिबरण

अनुबन्धक

उत्तर प्रदेश दूर संचार सर्कल के उन जिलों के नाम जिन में प्रापात काल के दौरान बिजली के अटक लागने के कारण दुर्घटना के मामलों की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी।

क्रम संख्या जिले का नाम

1. महारनपुर
2. गोंडा
3. देहरादून
4. अलीगढ़
5. फैजाबाद
6. लखीमपुर खेरी
7. बाँदा
8. राय बरेली
9. मुरादाबाद
10. आगरा
11. शोरखपुर
12. वाराणसी
13. कानपुर
14. मेरठ
15. मथुरा

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर

4639. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 फरवरी, के अंग्रेजी के 'बिल्डिंग' में 'सीरियस बंगलिंग इत आई० आई० टी' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को हिन्दी के एक प्रमुख समाचार पत्र से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर के रजिस्ट्रार श्री गिरिराज किशोर को निलम्बित करने और उनका अपमान करने का विरोध किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) सरकार ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर में नियमितताओं के मामलों में की जा रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चट्ट) : (क) 24 फरवरी, 1979 के बिल्टज के अंग्रेजी संस्करण में "आई० आई० टी०-ए कोलोसल मेस" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की सरकार को जानकारी है। यह समाचार, जो भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बम्बई से सम्बन्धित है, उक्त संस्थान के ध्यान में लाया जा चुका है।

(ख) सरकार को कुछ हिन्दी लेखकों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से हस्ताक्षरित एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था किन्तु सरकार को किसी भी प्रमुख हिन्दी समाचार पत्र से ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर के रजिस्ट्रार श्री गिरिराज किशोर की मुअ्तली के विरुद्ध विरोध प्रकट किया गया हो। श्री किशोर 20 जनवरी, 1979 से मुअ्तल हैं। संस्थान ने उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक जांच करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की है।

(ग) सरकार ने भा० प्रौ० सं०, कानपुर में कथित अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह की जांच कराना अभी आवश्यक नहीं समझा है।

Loans for installing anti-pollution equipment

4640. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug industry has asked the Union Government to grant soft loans to meet additional expenses for installing anti-pollution equipment;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry had assured that the department will refer their representation to the department of banking; and

(c) if so, whether their request has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c): Some representations from Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association were received by the Government for grant of soft loans for machinery used for anti-pollution.

The request has not been acceded to by the Government.

नाबालिगों में अपराध की प्रवृत्ति

4641. श्री ओ० पी० त्यागी :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि नाबालिगों में अपराध की प्रवृत्ति निरन्तर बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाने का कोई प्रयास किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) सरकार इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ङ) अपराधी वृत्ति के बच्चों को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) भारतीय दंड संहिता के अन्तर्गत हुए किशोर अपराधों के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रतिलाख जन संख्या में अपराधों की संख्या 1971 से 1976 तक निम्न प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या में इसकी (अपराधों की) संख्या
1971	4.9
1972	5.5
1973	6.3
1974	6.9
1975	6.6
1976	6.0

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि भारतीय दंड संहिता के अन्तर्गत किशोर अपराधों की संख्या 1974 में 6.9 प्रति लाख जनसंख्या से घट कर 1976 में 6.0 प्रति लाख जन संख्या हो गई।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ) किशोर अपराधों को रोकने और उनका निर्वहण करने में सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम का राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बाल अधिनियमों के अधीन विस्तार किया जा रहा है। बिहार, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा के अलावा सभी राज्यों ने अपने बाल अधिनियम बनाए हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत परिचर्यक या अपराधी बच्चों की देखभाल, संरक्षण, अनुमरण, कल्याण, प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा और पुनर्वास के लिए तथा किशोर अपराधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान है। विश्व बाल वर्ष की कार्य योजना के एक अंग के रूप में राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि पूरे देश में बाल अधिनियमों से निहित सवाए प्रदान की जाए।

Community Bio-gas Plants, manufactured by Rural Electrification Corporation

4642 DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation have manufactured community bio-gas plants;

(b) if so, the number of bio-gas plants manufactured so far;

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture these plants on larger scale; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a): No Sir. The Rural Electrification Corporation do not manufacture community bio-gas plants. The plants are manufactured locally. The REC only sponsors and finances pilot projects for setting up of such plants

(b): The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sponsored setting up of two community biogas plants, one each at village Kodumunja and Shanti Nagar in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh.

(c): No Sir, The Government do not propose to manufacture these plants. However, setting up of community bio-gas plants on pilot basis has been taken up.

(d) So far 4 proposals for setting up of community bio-gas plants, one each in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have been approved with provision of subsidy at the rate of 33 per cent of the capital cost on completion

Drinking water

4643. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he has seen news item suggesting constitution of "National Bureau of drinking water supply";

(b) what is the Government's reaction to the suggestion; and

(c) whether Government have made any estimate of the loss country suffers every year because of inefficiency in the existing water supply systems?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is yet to be considered by Government and no concrete proposal has been received so far

(c) No, Sir

Gopalpur Fishery Harbour Project

4644 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any step has been taken for finalisation of Gopalpur Port Project to providing fishing harbour facilities; and

(b) if so, in which financial year the project work is going to start?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The State Government was advised to send detailed project Report.

(b) The project can be sanctioned only after its technical and economic feasibility is determined

Compensation to land owners

4645 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether a conference of Law and Revenue Ministers of Southern States was held at Bangalore in the month of January 1979 (9th January) and passed a resolution that no compensation to land owners whose lands have been acquired are surrendered in excess of land ceiling and also resolved to approach the Government of India to some financial assistance for the development of the land distributed to the land-less poor, and

(b) if so, the details of their resolutions and the requests made by them and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The details of the resolution of the conference of Law and Revenue Ministers of southern States and the requests made by them to the Government of India and the action taken by the Government of India thereon are as follows —

1 The conference resolved that payment of compensation to ex-landless who own land in excess of the ceiling may not be necessary in view of the latest Constitutional provisions and the Supreme Court rulings in certain Kerala cases. The conference wanted all the States which have provided for payment of compensation to consider this aspect. This matter is under consideration by the Government of India.

2 The conference also resolved to approach the Government of India to make financial assistance available to allottees of surplus lands for development of the lands in areas not covered

by the Small Farmers Development Agency. The Government of India is already providing assistance to allottees of ceiling surplus lands in non-SFDA areas through a Central Sector Scheme which is to be contained in the Central Sector in 1979-80 also.

भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पुरातत्वीय स्कूल में प्रवेश के लिये परीक्षा का माध्यम

4646 श्री राजचर्षी क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताना को कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पुरातत्वीय स्कूल में प्रवेश के लिए छात्रों को भाषा की परीक्षा का माध्यम बना धनिवादी है

(ख) क्या कुछ सम्प्रदायों ने वर्ष 1978 में आयोजित परीक्षा में हिन्दी में उत्तर लिखे थे यदि हाँ, तो उनमें से किन सम्प्रदायों का स्कूल में प्रवेश मिला था और

(ग) क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में विचार उक्त परीक्षा के लिए छात्रों के साथ साथ हिन्दी भाषा को भी परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में मान्यता देने का है यदि हाँ तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चण्ड चण्ड) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) लिखित परीक्षा में दो धर्मग्रन्थों न हिन्दी में उत्तर लिखा जा सके। सामान्य विषयों पर एक निबन्ध होता है। जिस भाषा में उत्तर लिखा गया था उस भाषा के प्रति बिना पूर्वाग्रह के इन दोनों धर्मग्रन्थों में से किसी को भी इस विद्यालय में प्रवेश नहीं मिला क्योंकि इस विद्यालय में प्रवेश सिर्फ लिखित परीक्षा पर ही नहीं अपितु उनकी नैतिक योग्यताओं का व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी अनुभव तथा साक्षात्कार पर आधारित होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Publications brought out by the Ministry

4647 SHRI P S RAMALINGAM-SHRI K MAYATHEVAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement

(a) the number and showing names of publications issued by the Ministry in various languages;

(b) the cost of production;

(c) whether any review has been made about the utility of so many publications; and

(d) if so, the economy proposed to be effected consistent with real need?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Statement showing the publications department-wise is placed at Annexure I to VI.

(b) As indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Place ed in Library. See No. LT-4169/79].

(c) -do-

(d)

Abolition of certain categories in D.D.A. for allotment of flats

4646. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD
VERMA;
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain percentage of flats fixed by D.D.A. for certain categories of persons has been abolished;

(b) if so, whether V.I.P. quota fixed for Members of Parliament etc. has also been abolished;

(c) if so, what about those who have already applied and deposited money with DDA; and

(d) the list of M.Ps. etc. whose earnest money is already deposited and who are to be considered for allotment of flats in near future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The quota for M.Ps etc. has also been abolished.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

De-reservation of posts of Head Draftsmen

4649. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether three posts of Head Draftsmen reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were sent to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms by Central Water Commission for de-reservation in spite of the fact that Liaison Officer of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation) and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did not agree for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons why these posts of Head Draftsmen were sent for de-reservation while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were available for promotion at that time;

(c) whether these posts of Head Draftsmen lying pending with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for the last two years have been restored to Central Water Commission for promotion of eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that a reference had been made to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for dereservation of three reserved vacancies (two for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribe). It is also correct that the Liaison Officer of the Department of Irrigation did not agree to the above proposal. It is, however, not correct that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes also did not agree to this proposal. In fact, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to whom only a copy of the original reference sent to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was endorsed, has asked for some clarifications in the matter, which are being furnished to him separately.

(b) It is incorrect to presume that the "posts of Head Draftsmen were sent for dereservation while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were available for promotion at that time". In terms of the provisions of the relevant rules only those officers who have completed the prescribed period of eligibility are eligible for consideration for promotion to the post of Head Draftsman. In 1976 there were no departmental officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who had completed eight years of service in the feeder grade of Senior Draftsmen and therefore, none of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers was eligible for promotion. Accordingly, two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and one reserved for Scheduled Tribes, were proposed to be dereserved in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) and (d). There is no carry forward of vacancies from year to year in the event of an adequate number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates not being available in any particular year. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

who were approached for dereservation of the above three reserved vacancies of Head Draftsman have asked for some more information/clarification in the matter, which is being furnished to them separately.

Post Offices in each village of Araria and Purnia District, Bihar

4650. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHAMAD.** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Post Offices to each village of Araria and Purnia District of Bihar;

(b) if not, the details of proposals for 1979-80 for opening post offices in Purnia District of Bihar,

(c) whether Government will provide at least one Post Box to each village thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) Proposals for opening 15 post offices in Purnia District during 1979-80 are being examined.

(c) No, Sir. It is proposed to provide letter boxes in 350 villages of Purnia District in 1979-80.

(d) Installation of letter boxes in each village is not justified.

Development of Animal Husbandry and Cattle Breeding Programme

4651. **SHRI S. R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by the Government for the development of Animal Husbandry by taking the assistance of experts to suggest steps or better breeding and management of dairy cattle;

(b) whether Government has realised the need for formulating cattle breeding programme on scientific lines; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the progress, if any, made in the cattle breeding projects and experiments undertaken so far to suggest steps for the promotion of cattle breeding in humid tropics?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government had set up the National Commission on Agriculture to recommend *inter-alia* the steps for development of animal husbandry. The National Commission on Agriculture submitted its report based on the recommendations of a number of expert groups constituted by it. Accordingly the Government has adopted the general policy to promote cross-breeding of non-descript indigenous cattle with internationally recognised exotic breeds.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Over 600 key-village blocks and 90 intensive cattle development projects are providing facilities for improved breeding. A number of frozen semen banks/depots have also been set up. Seven cattle breeding farms and 11 Centrally Sponsored Exotic Cattle Breeding Farms are also being set up for production of progeny tested bulls in addition to the progeny testing programmes taken up by the various States. Under Operation Flood II also breeding facilities will be provided in 155 districts in the country. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing a co-ordinated cross-breeding project in different agro-climatic regions with a view to develop a productive cross-breed animal suited to the region. Besides various Agricultural Universities are also engage in research for development of better breeds.

दण्डकारण्य में बसाये गये बंगलादेश के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

4652. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य में बसाये गये पूर्वी बंगाल के विस्थापित परिवारों को आर्बटित जमीन का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है और प्रत्येक परिवार की कितनी जमीन आर्बटित की गई है ;

(ख) दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आर्बटित जमीन में से कितनी जमीन सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई गई; और

(ग) वित्तीय सहायता, बीजों, उर्वरकों आदि के रूप में विस्थापितों को और क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की गई ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की कृषि के लिए आर्बटित किया गया कुल क्षेत्र 1,02,500 एकड़ है। कृषि में बसाए गए प्रत्येक परिवार को निम्न पैमानों के अनुसार भूमि आर्बटित की जाती है :—

(i) 1965 से पूर्व 7 एकड़, क्योंकि उस समय भूमियां असिंचित थी ;

(ii) 1965 से सीढ़ीदार खेत बनाने की योजना लागू करने पर 6 एकड़ भूमि ।

(iii) 1970 से :

(क) 5 एकड़ असिंचित भूमि; या

(ख) आंशिक रूप में सिंचित 4 एकड़ भूमि; या

(ग) 3 एकड़ पूर्णतया सिंचित भूमि ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1979 तक 21,730 एकड़ ।

(ग) दी जा रही अन्य सुविधाएं इस प्रकार है :—

(i) मकान के निर्माण के लिए 800 वर्ग गज का स्थल ।

(ii) मुख्यतया परिवार द्वारा 1,700 रुपये की लागत से बल्लियों तथा सी० जी० आई० चादरों जैसे छत के सामान से बनाया गया

मकान। समय-समय पर, तदर्थ आधार पर, इस राशि का बढ़ा कर 3,165 रुपये कर दिया गया है। भविष्य में गृह-निर्माण के लिए, 1,500 रुपये का सीधा अनुदान देने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(iii) निम्न प्रयोजनों के लिए 1,725 रुपये का कृषि ऋण —

	रुपये
(क) बैलों की एक जोड़ी	750
(ख) दुधारू गाय तथा बछड़ा	150
(ग) कृषि औजार	125
(घ) बीज, खाद तथा उर्वरक	650
(ङ) निराई कार्य	50
रुपये	1,725

(iv) कुटीर उद्योग के लिए ऋण 300 रुपये

(v) आवासीय प्लाट में एक कुशा खादने के लिए 150 रुपये का निचाई ऋण।

(vi) उर्वरक खरीदने के लिए 400 रुपये का भत्तावधि ऋण।

(vii) उपर्युक्त ऋणों के अलावा, एक कृषि परिवार को प्रथम तथा द्वितीय कृषि मौसमों में (प्रत्येक में 6 महीने के लिए) पूरी ढर्रे पर तथा तृतीय कृषि मौसम में आधी ढर्रे पर भरण-पोषण सहायता भी दी जाती है।

Development of Sanskrit Education and Sanskrit Knowledge

4653. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to the development of Sanskrit Education and Sanskrit knowledge in the Southern and Northern States;

(b) the various schemes contemplated towards this end;

(c) how many States have encouraged this language; and

(d) whether any assistance has been provided by the UGC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) The policy of the Government is to encourage, promote and aid the study and research in all branches of Sanskrit learning including preservation and development of Sanskrit education on traditional lines, in all parts of the country.

(b) The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare operates the following schemes:—

1 Grant-in-aid to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body set up by this Ministry.

2 Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

3 Production of Sanskrit Literature including purchase and publication of Sanskrit Books.

4 Establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.

5 Award of Scholarships.—

(i) Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in Sanskrit.

(ii) National Scholarships for students pursuing Shastri and Acharya courses.

(iii) Research Scholarships to the products of traditional Pathshalas.

6. Holding of All-India Sanskrit Eloction Contests.

7. Holding of Vedic Convention.

8 Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Bodies and Research Institutes for publication of Rare Sanskrit Manuscripts.

9. Preservation of the Tradition of Vedic Recitation.

10. Centrally sponsored Schemes for development of Sanskrit:—

(a) Grant of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.

(b) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.

(c) Provision of facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.

(d) Award of Scholarships to the students studying Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.

(e) Grant to State Governments for implementation of schemes for promotion of Sanskrit.

11. Award of Certificate of Honour by the President to eminent Sanskrit Scholars

(r) Almost all States have encouraged this language in varying degrees.

(d) The U.G.C. under its various schemes and projects provides assistance for the appointments of academic staff, purchase of Library books and journals, construction of buildings for various University Departments which also include Sanskrit Departments. The U.G.C. has also schemes for development of Sanskrit such as award of research fellowships/scholarships, research projects and publications.

नांदेड़ के पास कन्धार में ऐतिहासिक किला

4654. श्री कोसकराव लोंढगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ जिले में कन्धार के पास पुराने राष्ट्रीय ऐतिहासिक किले की देखभाल के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस ऐतिहासिक किले के बारे में किये गये अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों की जानकारी पर्यटकों तथा लोगों को देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) से (ग) : नांदेड़ जिले में कन्धार का किला केन्द्रीय सरजित स्मारक नहीं है। यह राज्य के संरक्षित स्मारकों की सूची में है और महाराष्ट्र का राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग इसकी देखभाल कर रहा है।

Exploratory Fisheries Project

4655. DR P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the declaration of a 200 mile exclusive economic zone of the sea which has brought an estimated one million kilometres of ocean into its ambit, the Explanatory fisheries Project has adequate and well-equipped fleet to conduct marine which survey throughout this area; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to expand the fleet of Exploratory Fisheries Project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) India has an Exclusive Economic Zone of over 2 million sq. kms. The vessels available with the Exploratory Fisheries Project are not adequate for surveying the resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

(b) Steps have been taken to acquire larger survey vessels for surveying the deeper regions in off-shore area of Economic Zone. Two vessels have already been procured from Netherlands. Four survey vessels are under construction at Goa Ship Yard and two have been contracted from Denmark. Negotiations are also in progress for acquiring additional vessels.

Central University at Nalanda

4656. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the historical, cultural and educational aspects

and background of Nalanda in the State of Bihar Government of India propose to establish a Central University at Nalanda; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Central University in the State of Bihar, if so, whether Government of India propose to establish a Central University in each State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There is no Central University in Bihar and there is no proposal to establish one.

Integration of Organisations engaged in Rural Development

4657. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise delineation of the functions of the various organisations working under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in the field of rural development and the cost incurred on them during each of the last three years and the extent of overlapping and duplication noticed so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to integrate and streamline their working for a meaningful assault on the problem of rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

ग्वालियर को भारत की संयुक्त राजधानी बनाने का प्रस्ताव

4858. श्री छविराम अग्रवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में घनी आबादी के कारण ग्वालियर जैसे दूरवर्ती स्थान को संयुक्त केन्द्रीय राजधानी बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली में घनी आबादी को कम करने के लिए संयुक्त राजधानी में कौन-कौन से विभाग ले जाये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Review of Administrative set up of Satyendranath Bose Institute of Physical Science

4659. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of the present Administrative set up of Satyendranath Bose Institute of Physical Science, under Calcutta University is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the Institute is functioning as an integral part of the Calcutta University, any review of its administrative set up, if considered necessary, should be made by the University.

Central Government Offices located in rented Buildings at Agartala

4660. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Central Government offices of

Tripura except that of Civil Aviation and C.P.W.D. are at present located in the rented houses at Agartala and other places;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of the payment of rents annually;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to construct their own houses for the Central Government offices in Tripura;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A number of Central Government offices at Agartala are located in rented buildings. A sum of Rs. 1,78,404.00 per annum is being paid as rent at Agartala. This is based on an assessment made during 1976 and does not include the rent of Small Industries Service Institute Office. Government has not collected details with regard to other places in Tripura.

(c) No proposal of construction of general pool office buildings is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is shortage of office accommodation in bigger cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, etc., where Government is incurring much more expenditure for the private accommodation hired. Funds allocated for construction of general pool office accommodation are not sufficient even for construction in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Due to constraints on resources it will not be possible to construct general pool office building at Agartala or in other places in Tripura.

Children Homes at District Headquarters

4661. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the child delinquency has become quite rampant throughout the country; and

(b) if so, will the Government think of establishing Children Homes at least at all the District Headquarters for ameliorating the condition of children in the International Year of the Child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) According to the statistics brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs in "Crime in India", during the year 1971, 26,846 I.P.C., crimes were committed by juveniles as against 36,655 in 1976. In relation to the general population, the increase in the volume of juvenile crime was recorded as 4.9 per lakh of population in 1971 to 6 per lakh in 1976.

(b) As part of the Action Plan for the International Year of the Child, the State Governments have been requested for a whole-some coverage of the Children Act services all over the country. Children Act approach provides for the setting up of special institutions including Observation Homes, Children Homes, Special Schools, etc., for the care, protection, welfare training, education and rehabilitation of the children covered under.

मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्य कृषक विकास अभिकरण

4662. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मत्स्य कृषक विकास अभिकरण की स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति का वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए नवीकरण स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) क्या केन्द्र मत्स्य कृषक विकास अधिकरण को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आर्थिक सहायता देना है प्रथमा सीधे देता है जैसा कि लघु कृषक विकास अधिकरण को दिया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि मत्स्य कृषक विकास अधिकरण को आर्थिक सहायता राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से दी जाती है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी की भांति मत्स्य कृषक विकास अधिकरण का सीधी सहायता देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा मछुवा विकास अभिकरणों को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

(घ) मछुवा विकास अधिकरण सम्बन्धी योजना को मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के रूप में शुरू किया जाता है और योजना की जांच और उसके कार्यान्वयन में राज्य सरकार का सहयोग उपयुक्त समझा जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया के पालन के बारे में अनुभव होने वाली कोई कठिनाई राज्य सरकारों या मछुवा विकास अभिकरणों द्वारा नोटिस में नहीं लाई गई है।

केन्द्रीय जन आयोग द्वारा बाइबल्ट क्षेत्रों के बारे में सप्लाई किये गये आकड़ों में परिवर्तन

4663. श्री राबालन तिहारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जन आयोग द्वारा बाइबल्ट क्षेत्रों के बारे में सप्लाई किये गये आकड़ों में निरन्तर परिवर्तन होता रहता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस वृद्धि को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जन आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाढ़ों में प्रभावित क्षेत्र और बाढ़ों से होने वाले क्षति के बारे में आधिकारिक सूचना और आकड़े प्रायः राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय जन आयोग समय-समय पर समझे देश के आधार पर समेकित करता है। हर वर्ष बाढ़ों में प्रभावित होने वाला क्षेत्र बाढ़ों के स्थान, तीव्रता और प्रकार के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होता है।

1977 के आकड़ों के पहले अनुमान का कि क्षेत्र में कुल बाढ़-प्रभाव क्षेत्र 25 मिलियन हेक्टेयर का है। यह अनुमान 1953 से 1976 तक के आकड़ों पर आधारित था। इस अनुमान को अब अद्यतन बनाया गया है और 1977 और 1978 की बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त सूचना का हिसाब से लेते हुए अब देश में कुल 34 मिलियन हेक्टेयर बाढ़-प्रभाव क्षेत्र होने का अनुमान है। इस क्षेत्र में वह क्षेत्र शामिल नहीं है जो चक्रवातों के कारण ज्वार-पिछ (टाइडल बोर) से जलमग्न हो जाता है।

(ख) इसके लिये केन्द्रीय जन आयोग का पुनर्गठन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

Procurement of Paddy and Wheat by F.C.I. during Kharif Season of 1978

4664 SHRI G NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) the total quantity of paddy and wheat purchased by F.C.I. State-wise during Kharif Season of 1978,

(b) whether it is a fact that F.C.I. did not purchase all the paddy which is suitable as per F.C.I. norms, offered by the agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh; if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the programme of F.C.I. regarding purchasing of paddy and wheat for rabi crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Food Corporation of India will undertake price support operations in conjunction with the State Public Agencies in Punjab, Haryana and UP, in the ensuing rabi marketing season of 1979-80. In Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi also the F.C.I. will be undertaking price support operations Arrangements for opening

of adequate purchase centres have been finalised by the FCI in consultation with the State Governments In Andhra Pradesh the FCI will arrange for price support operations for rabi paddy and propose to open 250 purchase centres

Statement

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

State	Paddy	Wheat
Andhra Pradesh	239.2	—
Assam	33.4	0.4
Bihar	—	—
Haryana	268.8	176.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.4	1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	—	—
Kerala	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	8.0	19.6
Maharashtra	—	—
Orissa	—	—
Punjab	1554.8	742.5
Rajasthan	24.5	75.5*
Tamil Nadu	25.5	—
Uttar Pradesh	22.5	219.6
West Bengal	44.9	16.0
Others	3.4	18.7
Total	2217.4	1271.7

*Includes 34.0 thousand tonnes procured by Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation

लक्ष्मी नगर और शकरपुर को यमुना-तार कालोनियों में दुग्ध केंद्र

4665 श्री कचक लाल हेमराज जैन क्या कुबि और सिंघाई मजो यह बनाने की कुरा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यमुना तार क्षेत्र में लक्ष्मी नगर और शकरपुर में अब तक नया दिल्ली दुग्ध याजना का कोई दुग्ध डिपो है और न ही मदर डयरी का

(ख) यदि हा तो इन क्षेत्रों में डिपो या दुग्ध केंद्र की व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइया है और

(ग) वहां पर ये कन्द कब तक खाले जायेंगे ?

कुबि और सिंघाई मजो (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) यमुना तार क क्षेत्र लक्ष्मी नगर तथा शकरपुर में दिल्ली दुग्ध याजना तथा मदर डेरी का कोई भी डिपो नहीं है। तथापि मदर डेरी न प्रयाग के आधार पर आधे लिटर के साइकल-बीकर के जरिए दूध बेचने का प्रबन्ध लक्ष्मी नगर तथा शकरपुर में एक-एक इन्सुलेटिड टैंक स्थापित करके किया है। मदर डेरी इन बस्तियों के निवासियों को इस प्रणाली से प्रतिदिन 800 लिटर दूध बेचती है।

(ख) शकरपुर तथा लक्ष्मी नगर में मदर डेरी के दूध निम्नलिखित वारणों से स्थापित नहीं किए जा सक —

(1) चूंकि ये क्षेत्र अभी तक अनियमित/अनधिकृत क्षेत्र हैं अतः दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनेदेशों के अनुसार वहां दूध स्थापित नहीं किए जा सकते।

(2) इन बस्तियों में नगरपालिका की जल मज्दाई उपलब्ध नहीं है जा बस स्थापित करने तथा बाद में उन्हें चलाने के लिए एक प्रनिवाय पूर्वपेसा है।

(3) इन क्षेत्रों में सबको की हालत इतनी खराबी नहीं है कि वहां दूध के भारी टैंकर लाए जा जाएं जा सकें।

(ग) जब तक कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवश्यक मूल सुविधाओं से युक्त स्वीकृत स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाते तब तक इन क्षेत्रों में दूध बेचने वाले बस स्थापित नहीं किए जा सकते।

Roller Flour Mills in Trans-Yamuna Area

4666 CHAUDHURY BRAHM RAKASH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roller flour mills in Trans-Yamuna Delhi area operating at present,

(b) whether he is aware of the increasing demand of the vast population of trans-Yamuna area for rolling flour mill there who have to face a great difficulty in depending for their needs outside the area;

(c) whether he has received any representations in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to set up a roller flour Mill in Shahdara a trans-Yamuna colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) None.

(b) to (d). No representation as such has been received on the increasing demand of the population of trans-Yamuna area for roller flour mills. However, 3 applications have been received for establishment of new units of Roller Flour Mills in Shahdara. These applications will be considered as soon as the policy in regard to expansion of roller flour mill industry is finalised.

Subject for Evening Classes in Delhi University

4667. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3786 dated 18th December, 1978 regarding teaching of subjects in evening classes of Delhi University and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information promised in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3786 dated 18th Decem-

ber, 1978 has been collected and sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in implementation of the Assurance. A copy of the Implementation Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in library. See No. LS-4170/79].

संचार मंत्रालय में नियुक्त तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

4668. श्री राम दिवाकर पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में संचार मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Central Aid for Land Reform in Orissa

4669. SHRI GANAHNAT PRAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the State of Orissa during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 for implementing the land reforms schemes of that State; and

(b) whether a part of the assistance has been drawn from the World Bank Assistance Fund and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Name of Scheme	Assistance released in 1977/78	Assistance released in 1978/79
1 Central Sector Scheme for assistance to allottees of ceiling surplus lands	Rs 22,01,878	Nil
2 Central Sector Scheme for additive programme of consolidation of holdings in the command Areas of major irrigation projects	Rs 16,00,000	Rs 40,00,000

Formula from National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories to benefit Sugarcane Growers Industry and Consumer

4670 SHRI NIHAR LASKER
SHRI M V CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY
SHRI A R BADRINARAIN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he has urged the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories to submit the formula to the Government on long term basis that would benefit the sugarcane growers, industry and the consumer, and

(b) if so, whether any such formula has been submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) In his inaugural address at the 19th Annual Meeting of the General Body of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories held on 25th January, 1979, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation *inter alia* stated that he would appreciate to get the views of the entire sugar industry for so evolving the production of sugarcane and sugar on a long term basis as to secure an optimum balance keeping in view the interests of all connected with the industry namely, the cane growers, factories, consumers, the State and Central Govts and in the best interest of the nation

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of University for Goa and Pondicherry

4671 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO
Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what led Government to decide to set up new universities for the Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry,

(b) the stage of implementation of this decision,

(c) funds allotted for the purpose; and

(d) whether these universities will be Central or State Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The Governments of Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry had made proposals to establish universities in their territories. The Government of Pondicherry was advised that their proposal might be deferred for the present. As regards Goa, the University Grants Commission understood to have taken the view that the proposal made by Goa Administration is justified. Formal recommendations of University Grants Commission are awaited.

(c) A provision of Rs 8000 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan of the Union Territory for the purpose.

(d) The proposal is for the establishment of a University under an Act of the Legislature of the Union Territory of Goa

**Scientific Method of Growing
Coconuts**

4672. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to adopt scientific method in the growing of coconuts;

(b) whether on experimental basis Government have tried and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total production of coconuts in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Programmes based on the Scientific work carried out at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute are being initiated.

(b) The most successful programme has been the popularisation of the hybrid coconut, Tall X Dwarf and Dwarf X Tall. These hybrids have been found to perform better, bear earlier and yield higher than the ordinary West Coast Tall. It has been found that the most important factor responsible for yield increase is irrigation. Research findings indicate that adoption of a multi-cropping system under irrigation including mixed farming could augment income considerably. For the control of the root wilt disease there are indications that

rejuvenation through management practices may be of some benefit.

Taking note of the research findings, several measures have been taken up

1 Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Coconut Development during the Fifth Five Year Plan (a) package programme involving improved management practices to cover 1,24,500 hectares in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa; (b) programme to produce and supply 6.25 lakhs hybrid quality planting material in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and (c) programme to rejuvenate diseased and unproductive coconut trees in Kerala covering an area of 19,800 hectares, are being implemented.

2 Under the Kerala Agricultural Development project with World Bank assistance which is being implemented since 1977-78 and spread over for a period of 7 years steps are being taken for the rehabilitation of coconut gardens in Kerala including replanting gardens with senile and unproductive trees over an area of 30,000 hectares and for minor irrigation facilities in 1000 hectares in new planting areas as well as 7500 hectares in rehabilitated areas.

(c) The information is placed in the attached statement.

Statement

Estimate of production of coconut for the three years ending 1977-78

(million nuts)

State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	167.4	162.4	164.6
2. Assam	18.9	25.1	31.0
3. Karnataka	706.8	802.8	815.5
4. Kerala	3439.7	3348.0	3366.5
5. Maharashtra	54.4	50.6	49.9
6. Orissa	43.8	53.0	58.9
7. Tamil Nadu	1098.8	1094.8	1085.5
8. Tripura	1.0	1.1	1.1
9. West Bengal*	22.0	22.0	22.0
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62.9	64.1	65.7
11. Goa, Daman and Diu	122.0	104.0	86.0
12. Lakshdweep	21.4	21.8	21.8
13. Pondicherry	16.3	15.5	15.1
All India	5829.4	5765.9	5733.6

*Ad hoc estimate

Offtake of Sugar after Decentral

4673. SHRI K A RAJAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether offtake of the sugar has improved after the total decentral of sugar policy adopted in August, 1978;

(b) if so, what is the monthly offtake both for internal consumption

and export during 1978-79 sugar season; and

(c) how it compares with those of 1976-77 and 1977-78 sugar season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The figures are shown in the following table:

(Lakh tonnes)

Month	1978-79		1977-78		1976-77	
	Internal consumption	Export	Internal consumption	Export	Internal consumption	Export
October	4.98	1.16	3.77		3.20	0.01
November	4.76	0.71	3.58		3.14	0.10
December	5.25	1.36	3.72		3.14	0.72
January	4.61	0.70	3.98		3.12	0.77
February	6.02	0.27	3.44		3.00	0.33
Total	23.62	4.20	18.49		15.60	1.93

Eligibility for Appearing in Test for National Merit Scholarship

4674 SHRI K S VIFRABHADRAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details in respect of the Test prescribed for National Merit Scholarship

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that needy students are being deprived of the facilities to avail of the scholarship;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the limit of annual income as prescribed for eligibility of National Merit Scholarship, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The selection of scholars under the scheme of Scholarships in Approved Residential Secondary Schools is on the basis of two competitive examinations. The Preliminary examination is conducted by the States/Union Territories who recommend the names of the qualified candidates for the second level examination which is an All India Competition

and is conducted by the Union Ministry of Education & Social Welfare (Department of Education). The Preliminary examination is restricted to two subjects viz Arithmetic and Language (a paper in English, Hindi or the regional language or mother tongue) whereas the second level examination includes, besides a psychological test and interview, papers in English, Arithmetic & General Knowledge.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

वित्तो विकास प्राधिकरण की कालोनी यमुनापुरी (बोडा) में लीवर लाइन

4675. की राज केशर सिंह : क्या, निर्माण और बाबत तथा प्रति और 'युनवांस' मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इन बात की जानकारी है कि वित्तो विकास प्राधिकरण की कालोनी यमुनापुरी (बोडा) के सभी ब्लॉकों में लीवर लाइन बिछा दी गई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कब से बांध कर दी जायेगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो लीवर लाइन सब ब्लॉकों में कब तक बिछा दी जायेगी और बांध कर दी जायेगी?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). ब्लाक सी० 1 से सी० 6 तक सीवर लाइनें बिछा दी गई हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा योजना को अनुमोदित किए जाने के बाद शेष ब्लाकों में सीवर लाइनें बिछा दी जायेंगी। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा टुक सीवर लाइन बिछा दिए जाने के बाद लाइनों को चालू किया जायेगा।

डिवीजन मुख्यालय और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा सुविधा

4676. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक डिवीजन मुख्यालय और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने की योजना है; और

(ख) दिल्ली और दरभंगा के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) डिवीजन मुख्यालय और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था देश की राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता डायलिंग संस्थापना की लम्बी अवधि की योजना का एक हिस्सा है।

(ख) दरभंगा और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी डायलिंग व्यवस्था वर्ष 1981 तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूखण्डों का विकास

4677. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपने द्वारा आवंटित भूखंडों के लिये विकास प्रभार तो ले लेता है परन्तु विकास कार्य कहीं तक नहीं किया जाता;

(ख) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी कालोनियां हैं जिनमें कोई विकास कार्य नहीं किया गया है हालांकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकास प्रभार वसूल किये जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में पंजाबी बाग के निरुद्ध पीपलपुरा के विकास के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा आवंटित प्लॉटों की बटों में विकास प्रभार सम्मिलित होता है।

41 L.S.—5

सामान्यतया आवंटियों को पूर्णरूपेण विकसित प्लॉट दिये जाते हैं परन्तु कुछ मामलों में मुख्य नालियों के न होने जैसे कतिपय कारणों से दखल देने से पहले विकास कार्य पूर्ण करना सम्भव नहीं होता। ऐसे मामलों में विकास कार्य को यथा शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

पीतमपुरा में विकास कार्य की स्थिति

(i) सड़कें : सभी मुख्य सड़कों के निर्माण का प्रथम चरण पूरा हो चुका है तथा द्वितीय चरण का निर्माण कार्य 50 प्र० श० मकान बनने के पश्चात् आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

(ii) जलपूर्ति : पीतमपुरा के पूर्व अर्जित एच० 5 (भाग) क्षेत्र में पानी के नल बिछा दिए गए हैं परन्तु पेय जल की सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने मुख्य नल से कनेक्शन की स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। नवअर्जित क्षेत्र में पाकेट के एच० (पूर्वी) तथा सी० और जी० (दक्षिणी) जहां कि कार्य प्रगति पर है, को छोड़ कर सभी पाकेटों में पानी के नल बिछा दिये गये हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम भी जल सप्लाई करने के मुख्य नल बिछा रहा है।

(iii) मल निकास : पुराने अर्जित क्षेत्र में मल जल निकास की छोटी नालियां बनाने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा नव अर्जित क्षेत्र में कार्य प्रगति पर है।

मुख्य सीवर लाइन अभी बिछाई जानी है।

(iv) नालियां : दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के बाढ़ नियन्त्रण विभाग के परामर्श से यह योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

(v) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के प्राधिकारियों के पास विद्युत व्यवस्था के लिए अपेक्षित धन पहले ही जमा करा दिया गया है तथा वे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की ओर से यह कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Requirement and Import of Oilseeds

4678. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total oilseeds requirements of the country and the indigenous production;

(b) the current annual import of oilseeds and oil, the quantity and value for it; and

(c) whether timely pesticides spray of only mustard and groundnut crops would enable the country to reduce the oilseed import by half, as claimed by the I.A.R.I. scientists?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Oilseeds are required mainly for production of edible oils. The requirement of oilseeds is, therefore, more conveniently expressed in terms of edible oils. The estimated requirement of edible oils during the last two years is indicated below:

Year	Edible oils requirements (lakh tonnes)
1977-78.	33.42
1978-79.	35.91

Statement I and II showing indigenous production of oilseeds and import of oilseeds and vegetable oils are enclosed.

(c) Trials conducted at different experimental stations and farmers' fields have indicated that losses due to insects alone in the case of rapeseed-mustard may vary from 30-50 per cent and yields from the sprayed mustard fields are nearly 50 per cent higher than those from unsprayed fields. In case of groundnut, diseases account for large crop losses. Large scale adoption of plant protection measures by farmers can thus be expected to bring about significant increases in the production of rapeseed, mustard and groundnut crops. The Government of India has, therefore, placed a great deal of emphasis on plant protection measures in the sixth plan period. The increase in the production of oilseeds as a result of plant protection measures together with multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds may substantially reduce the need for importing oilseeds and vegetable oils in future.

Statement—I

Indigenous Production of oilseeds in India

1976-78		('000 tonnes)	
		1976-77	1977-78
1. Groundnut		5263.9	6068.5
2. Castorseed		179.0	256.2
3. Sesamum		421.8	486.0
4. Rapeseed & Mustard		1550.7	1618.1
5. Linseed		418.8	503.8
6. Total five major Oilseeds		7834.2	8932.6
7. Nigerseed		113.3	130.6
8. Safflower		219.6	186.3
Total (6 + 7 + 8) Oilseeds		8167.1	9258.5

Statement—II

Import of oilseeds and vegetable oils

	Quantity		1 lakh tonnes	
	Value		Rs in crores	
	1977-78		1978-79**	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Oilseeds	0 43	13 27	0 05	1 87
Vegetable Oils*	12 88	711 16	3 10	159 33

*Include edible as well as non-edible oils

**Upto June 1978

Impact on Pine-Apple growers on Teesta-Mahananda Barrage Project

4679 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have acquired land from the pineapple growers for the implementation of Teesta Mahananda Barrage project, and

(b) if so the details thereof and its impact on the pineapple growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of West Bengal have reported that only the lands which are unavoidable and necessary are being acquired for the execution of the project. Out of this the land proposed to be acquired from Pine apple growers is only 199 acres. The Government of West Bengal do not apprehend any adverse impact on the pine-apple growers as they are being duly compensated for the land acquired.

Productions on Ad-Hoc basis of Class III & IV Employees in Ministry of Communications

4680 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of class III and IV employees who have been promoted on ad hoc basis in each category,

(b) what is the number of SC/ST employees out of the total ad hoc promotions in Class III & IV

(c) whether ad hoc promotions have been given to SC/ST employees as per reservation in the appointment and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

प्रखिल भारतीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक बोर्ड द्वारा प्रस्तुत छात्रों संबंधी उपबोधों में परिवर्तन

4681 श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977 के बाद प्रखिल भारतीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक बोर्ड द्वारा कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए हैं

(ख) क्या इन परिवर्तनों के बाद फेन हा गए विद्यार्थियों का पढ़ाई और अध्ययन के बारे में कुछ उपबोध किए गए हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) पुरानी उच्चतर माध्यमिक के स्थान पर 1975 से 10—2 पढ़ाई लागू की गई है। पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी विषयों के लिए अन्तिम परीक्षा 1978 में आयोजित की गई थी। नई पढ़ाई के अन्तर्गत कक्षा XII की प्रथम परीक्षा 1979 में आयोजित की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) 1979 की परीक्षा के विद्यार्थी दे सकते हैं जिनकी कम्पाटमेट आई है। पुरानी पढ़ाई के अन्तर्गत कक्षा 11 के अन्तिम छात्रों को नई पढ़ाई के अन्तर्गत कक्षा 11 में दाखिल होने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

Vocational Training Courses in Delhi Schools

4682 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the 10 plus 2 system has not been able to divert students to the vocational stream and out of the 16000 students expected to pass out from Delhi schools this year, less than 500 belong to the vocational stream,

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the leading public schools in the capital have provision for vocational training,

(c) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has stated that it was the duty of the university to provide these courses as the responsibility of the schools ended the moment a student passed out while on the other hand it is also said that the schools should provide link courses, and

(d) if so, whether the Government will clarify its position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI) (a) According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi 373 candidates are appearing in the Vocational Courses at Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII). The Board has a flexible scheme of studies and provision for as many as 23 vocational courses has been made

(b) No, Sir One such school in Delhi is providing Vocational Education

(c) and (d) No, Sir As per information received from Central Board of Secondary Education no view has been expressed by Central Board of Secondary Education

Per capita Expenditure on Child Education

4683 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding our per capita expenditure on a child's education,

(b) whether Government are in a position to state the per capita expenditure of other countries like U.S., S.R. Japan and Thailand etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereon and what steps Government have taken to effect radical improvements in education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the latest information available for 1975-76, annual *per capita* expenditure on child education in India at the elementary level is Rs. 112/-.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Based on the figures published in UNESCO Statistical Year Book-1976, annual *per capita* expenditure on child education for USSR, Japan, Thailand and Malaysia is estimated as Rs. 3156, Rs. 5066, Rs. 219 & Rs. 806 respectively.

During the Five Year Plan 1978-83, a very high priority has been given to the programme of universalisation of elementary education and the improvement of its quality. Out of the tentative outlay of Rs. 1955 crores for education for the five years, Rs. 900 crores have been proposed for various programmes of elementary education. Besides this funds will also be available under Social Welfare, Nutrition Sector and for backward classes to augment these resources.

View of I.C.A.R. Chief on National Food Security System

4684. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ICAR Chief has suggested a multipronged strategy to develop a strong national food security system to help insulate people from the threat of hunger;

(b) if so, whether he has also pointed out that such a system could be developed through integrated efforts in ecology, technology, food storage and distribution, nutrition education and social security; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined its suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Director General of ICAR in his inaugural address at the first Botanical Conference held at Meerut in December, 1978 dealt with the role of botanists in the development of a strong national food security system comprising of the following major components:

(i) Ecological Security;

(ii) Technological Security;

(iii) Safe Storage and improved post-harvest technology;

(iv) Nutrition Education; and

(v) Social Security;

He urged botanists to popularise simple botanical remedies to the major nutritional maladies of each Block.

(c) The aim of the Government is to build a strong national food security system. Through well organised research and development programmes there has been a good progress in improving the yield potential of crops as well as ensuring their security from ravages of pests, diseases. There has also been improvement in the nutritive quality, consumer acceptance and suitability for processing and storage in several economic plants. Efforts are being made to intensify ongoing efforts in improving the productivity of both terrestrial and aquatic farming systems based on the already tested techniques. Substantial grain reserves have already been built. So-

cial security measures like "Food for Work" have been introduced to promote consumption and remunerative pricing policies to stimulate production. "Nutrition Gardens" are being established to generate a greater awareness of the potential available for improved nutrition of children and adults under different agro-ecological conditions. Finally, the ecological security necessary for sustained agricultural advance is being promoted through measures in soil and water conservation, afforestation, social forestry etc.

Assistance sought by Gujarat for running Literacy Schools

4685 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Gujarat by way of financial grants to voluntary agencies in the State engaged in running literacy schools as part of the national adult education programme,

(b) which are the voluntary agencies approved or recommended by State Government for the purpose of providing financial grant for running adult literacy schools

(c) how many literacy schools are being run at present by each of these organisations and what is the total number of students covered by all these schools, and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4171/179]

Demolition of Western Court M.Ps. Hostel

4686 PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to demolish the present M.Ps. Hostel, at the Western Court

(b) if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor

(c) whether the said area of land is being used for constructing a new, modern, better facilities equipped hostel and residential accommodation for M.Ps,

(d) if so, broad indication thereto, and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (e) According to the Zonal Plan the land-use of the area where Western Court is situated is 'General Business and Commerce'. This area has to be re-developed for the purpose envisaged in the Zonal Plan. Government propose to prepare redevelopment plan for this area according to the provisions of the Zonal Plan. The question of demolition of the Western Court Hostel would be considered after the re-development plan is prepared and considered by the Government. However in the process of re-development, there is no possibility of construction of Hostel and residential accommodation for the Members of Parliament in this area as the re-development would be for general Business and Commercial use. Government, however, propose to construct houses for the Members of Parliament in areas nearer the Parliament House.

मिर्जापुर में पुराने मंदिर का रख-रखाव

4687. श्री राम सागर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला मिर्जापुर के मझवाना विकास खण्ड के ग्राम लखक व गोधना में स्थित शंकर जी के पुराने मन्दिर का वर्ष 1977-78 में पटना के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य क्या था;

(ख) क्या मन्दिर के रख-रखाव के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मंदिर के पास चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का रूप में कितनी जायदाद है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) यह पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला मिर्जापुर के मझवा विकास खण्ड के ग्राम लढवाक-गोधना में स्थित पुराना शिव मंदिर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के संरक्षण में है। फिर भी, कुछ समय पूर्व भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के एक अधिकारी ने इस स्थल का निरीक्षण भी किया था।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए इस मंदिर के रखवरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर आती है। और उसी के पास मन्दिर की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा भी होगा।

विश्वविद्यालयों में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम

4688. श्री राम कंवर बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में कानून की डिग्रियों के लिए पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम तथा स्वयंपाठी विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश देने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) दिल्ली, जयपुर, पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों में भी उपरोक्त व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कानून में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है। तथापि, कुछ विश्वविद्यालय प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों को कानून परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति देते हैं। वे ये हैं :—प्रवर्धेश प्रताप सिंह, इंदौर, जवलपुर, जीवाजी, रविशंकर, सागर, विक्रम, नागपुर, पूना, वरहमपुर, संवलपुर, उत्कल, अवध और वंदेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। बार काउंसिल आफ इंडिया कानून में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के हक में नहीं है। उनके नियमों में भी ऐसे व्यक्तियों को एडवोकेट के रूप में दाखिल करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिन्होंने प्राइवेट रूप से कानून में अपनी डिग्रियां प्राप्त की हैं।

राज्यों में प्राइमरी स्कूल के छात्रों पर प्रति छात्र व्यय

4689. श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राइमरी स्कूल के प्रत्येक छात्र पर होने वाले अनुमानित व्यय की सरकार ने गणना की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य की जनसंख्या के आधार पर उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां छात्रों की संख्या अधिक है; और

(घ) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने कोई नई योजना तैयार की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें 1975-76 वर्ष से संबंधित उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना दी गई है।

(ग) 1977-78 वर्ष से संबंधित मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, दिल्ली, गोवा, दमन और दीव, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी राज्यों में, प्राथमिक स्तर (6-11 आयु-वर्ग की तदनुसूची आबादी की 1-5 कक्षाओं में दाखिल की प्रतिशतता) पर दाखिले का अनुपात राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है।

(घ) प्रत्येक राज्य में, अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिक्षा से संबंधित विशेष उप-योजनाओं की सफाई करते हुए, अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के दृष्टिकोण पर विचार करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षा व्यापक बनाने पर कार्यदल ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा को उन्नत करने के लिए यह रिपोर्ट दी कि विशेष कार्यक्रमों और सुविधाओं की उदार व्यवस्था के कारण आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गैर-शिक्षण लागत काफी अधिक होगी। इसलिये यह सुझाव दिया गया कि प्रत्येक राज्य की आदिवासियों की प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए केवल उनकी भावना के अनुपात में नहीं बल्कि उनके बड़े हुए महत्व को लेकर पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

विवरण

राज्यों में प्राथमरी स्कूलों के छात्रों से संबंधित प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के संबंध में 26-3-1979 को लोक सभा में उत्तर दिए जाने के लिए अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4689 के (क) और (ख) भागों के उत्तर के साथ संलग्न किया जाने वाला विवरण।

प्राथमिक स्कूली छात्रों की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत वार्षिक खर्च—1975-76

	रु०
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	110.3
2. असम	93.0
3. बिहार	82.6
4. गुजरात	127.8
5. हरियाणा	107.4
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	185.1
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	146.8
8. कर्नाटक	252.2
9. केरल	157.5
10. मध्य प्रदेश	109.6
11. महाराष्ट्र	140.0
12. मणिपुर	158.9
13. मेघालय	61.7
14. नागालैंड	175.1
15. उड़ीसा	95.8
16. पंजाब	113.5
17. राजस्थान	120.0
18. सिक्किम	280.2
19. तमिलनाडु	117.5
20. त्रिपुरा	138.1
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	56.1
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	66.1
23. अरुणाचल तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	414.6
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	225.1
25. चण्डीगढ़	218.7
26. दादरा व नगर हवेली	189.9
27. दिल्ली	182.1
28. गोवा, दमन व दीव	156.7
29. लक्षद्वीप	362.2
30. मिजोरम	160.9
31. पाकिस्तान	202.7
भारत	95.5

राजस्थान में डेरी विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदान

4690. श्री लालजी बाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में विभिन्न स्थानों पर डेरी विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की बड़ी मात्रा में अनुदान देने की योजना है ;

(ख) क्या डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये अनेक देश भी विनोद और अन्य रूप से सहायता दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी और क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) ने (ग) राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत तथा भारतीय डेरी नियम, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास नियम और विश्व बैंक के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संग्रह जैसी विनोद संस्थाओं की सहायता से राजस्थान में डेरी विकास के लिए अनेक परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निम्नलिखित रूप से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है :—

1. आपरेशन फ्लड 1. 331.63 लाख रुपए
2. विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 365.59 लाख रुपए

इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के लिए 174.626 लाख रुपये की रकम का प्रयासनात्मक अनुदान भी किया है।

इसके अलावा, छठी योजनावधि के दौरान 48.29 करोड़ रुपये का पूँजी निवेश करने का विचार है, जो नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	परियोजना	वित्तीय स्रोत (करोड़ रु०)	
		भारत सरकार	संस्थागत
1.	विश्व बैंक परियोजना	11.16	22.13
2.	आपरेशन प्लड-1	—	4.00
3.	सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्य-क्रम	4.00	—
4.	मह विकास	6.00	—
5.	अन्य	—	1.00
	योग	21.16	27.13

इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार आपरेशन प्लड-2 के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भारतीय डेरी निगम के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करेगी। सहायता की धनराशि का निर्धारण राज्य तथा भारतीय डेरी निगम के बीच बातचीत के बाद किया जाएगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE. (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) 1977-78 . . . 20 Hostels

1978-79 . . . 30 Hostels

(b) 1977-78 . . . 6 Hostels

1978 79 Nil

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been suggested for the year 1979-80. Proposals from Punjab as and when received will be considered along with others in accordance with the guidelines of the Scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Air Conditioning Plants meant for Telecom Equipments

4692. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circle heads conference in Delhi experiences the opinion that maintenance of Air Conditioning Plants meant for Telecom equipments which was handed over to civil wing during emergency should be transferred back to Telecom Managers;

(b) if so, what actions are being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the expenditure incurred by the civil wing to maintain the Air Conditioning plants was less than that being incurred by the Telecom wings and if not what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The day to day maintenance of air conditioning plants is handed by the Telecom Engineers. However, the 2nd line maintenance consisting of overhaul and special repairs has been entrusted to an air conditioning cell under the Civil Wing during November, 77.

Working Women Hostels

4691. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country in the years 1977-78, 1978-79;

(b) how many were sanctioned in Punjab;

(c) what is the plan for the year 1979-80;

(d) whether there is any plan to cover Punjab in it; and

(e) if not, reasons why?

The Conference of Heads of the Telecom., Circles held in March, 1978 had recommended that the work of 2nd line maintenance of Air Conditioning Plants should be transferred back to them.

(b) The case was re-examined in detail. It was decided that the second line maintenance of Air Conditioning Plants will continue with the Civil Wing (Air-Conditioning Cell).

(c) Earlier the total expenditure on complete maintenance of Air-conditioning plants was incurred by local authorities of Telecom. Wings. The Civil Wing now incurs expenditure on second line maintenance only. Direct comparison of expenditure is thus not possible.

Winding up of Project for translation of History Books

4693. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to wind up the project to translate history books which was undertaken by Indian Council of Historical Research; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). After reviewing the progress of the Translation Project, Government advised the Indian Council of Historical Research as follows:

(1) To publish the manuscripts where translations have been completed in collaboration with interested publishers.

(2) Where translations have not been completed the Council may complete the translations only if it can find a publisher willing to publish books.

(3) In other cases the Council need not proceed with the translation etc.

(4) As regards Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series, the Council may proceed with the publication of three volumes of the Series already translated in Hindi in collaboration with interested private publishers on royalty basis and depending upon the response, it can proceed with the translation of other volumes in Hindi. Translation of the Series in other languages can be transferred to publishers on suitable terms.

(5) Expenditure on further translation etc., should be met out of the normal plan funds of the ICHR.

The Council of its own, however, has reformulated its policy and decided to stop further translation work, after ascertaining the progress of the translation in respect of titles which are still under assignment with the translators.

Cultivation of White Shrimas Prawn in Suraj Basi Sea in Kutch

4694. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government are giving licences for salt manufacture in Kutch near Suraj Basi;

(b) whether Suraj Basi Sea is suitable for cultivation of white Shrimas Prawns;

(c) whether the cultivation of white Shrimas Prawns has gone down on account of increased salinity and salt manufacture;

(d) amount of foreign exchange earned during last 3 years by export of white Shrimas Prawns, year-wise details upto March 1979;

(e) whether due to decreased cultivation of Shrimas Prawns, fishing Community at Suraj Basi Kutch, is agitating and nearly 25,000 people are affected; and

(f) what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (f). The question relates to a local problem in Gujarat for which information has been called for. The necessary information will be supplied to the House on receipt from the Government of Gujarat.

M.O. Forms in Urdu..

4695. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether various postal M.O. forms commonly used by people are also provided in Urdu; and

(b) if not, whether Urdu forms will also be made available for the convenience of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Licence to establish a Sugar Factory in Cooperative Sector at Dharwar

4696. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that licence has been given to establish a sugar factory in co-operative sector at Dharwar District near Saugar; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that shares worth 40 lakhs have been collected already and Rs. 130 lakhs have been contributed by the Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Criteria to determine 'Lal Dora' in Delhi

4697. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) what is the procedure and the criteria to determine the Lal Dora in the villages falling within the Union Territory of Delhi and who is the competent authority to determine the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some villages of Delhi Lal Dora was fixed before the year 1910 and has not been revised thereafter to meet with the requirements of increased population;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some other villages of Delhi, the Lal Dora was fixed before the year 1955 and has not been revised thereafter;

(d) what are the names of such villages referred to in para (b) and (c); and

(e) what the Government propose to do to keep pace with the increasing population of villages vis-a-vis the planned development of villages?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The term 'Lal Dora' connotes the abadi of a village in rural area which is determined during the revenue settlement operations by the Settlement Officer.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) A Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Executive Councillor (Revenue), Delhi Administration for considering the steps about extension of abadi sites in the villages in view of growing population.

Destitute women in Nari Niketan, Delhi

4698. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of destitute women in Nari Niketan in Delhi at present;

(b) the States to which they belong;

(c) whether Government are in the know of the fact that a racket is in operation in the country to mislead women folk from rural areas;

(d) whether these women are shown to interested persons for illegal purposes; and

(e) whether Government are thinking of any remedial measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of destitute women in Nari Niketan is sixty.

(b) Delhi	17
West Bengal	9
Assam	3
Bihar	2
Uttar Pradesh	6
Madhya Pradesh	2
Karnataka	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Rajasthan	1
Gujarat	1
Mentally Retarded cases (Origin not known)	15
TOTAL	60

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government has no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

Government accommodation allotted for running schools in Delhi

4699. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Societies/individuals who have been allotted Government accommodation/flats (including commercial flats) for running schools in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the dates from which such allotment was made;

(c) whether these societies/individuals are now being asked to vacate the Government accommodation; and

(d) if so, the dates from which they are being asked to vacate the accommodation allotted to them and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Constructed accommodation/flats were allotted to the following societies/individuals for running school.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society/individual	Allotted on
1.	Moti Bagh Mutual Aid Education (Vidya Niketan) Society	6-3-62
2.	Mutual Aid Society	1-4-53

The licence with the society at Sl. No. 1 has been revoked with effect from 31st October, 1978.

The accommodation allotted to the Mutual Aid Society is to be demolished. The society has been permitted to continue in the accommodation till it is required for demolition.

As these societies are not eligible for general pool accommodation, they cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely in Government accommodation as such they have been asked to vacate it.

Adulteration of milk of Mother Dairy

4700. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding adulteration of Mother Dairy milk with that of goats and sheep and even camel and sold as pure cow's milk; and

(b) is there any disparity between the prices charged by the Delhi Milk Supply and Mother Dairy; if so, how is it accounted for?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) While Government have not received complaint in this regard certain press reports alleging adulteration in cow's milk sold by Mother Dairy come to Government's notice. These allegations were, however, incorrect and denied.

(b) DMS is selling toned milk with 3 per cent fat at Rs. 1.80 per litre. Mother Dairy is marketing standardised milk containing 4.5 per cent fat at Rs. 2.00 per litre. One of the important reasons for disparity between the prices charged by these two dairies is the difference in the fat content of the milk marketed by them.

Instructions to States on Urban Land Ceiling Act

4701. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAIN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had told the State Governments that there should not be any delay in sanctioning construction of residential buildings on urban land within the ceiling limit;

(b) if so, what are the detailed instructions issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether many States have not agreed to the instructions;

(d) if so, what are their reasons; and

(e) whether it has also been reported to the Union Government that States are taking much time and applying hard lines in permitting construction of houses there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy each of guideline No. 1/50/76-UCU dated 22nd April, 1976, No. 1/50/76-UCU dated the 12th July, 1976 and 1/50/76-UCU dated 31st December, 1976 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4172/79.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

**Report of National Cooperative Union
on Small Farmers**

4702. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state;

(a) the principal recommendations
contained in the Report submitted
recently by the National Cooperative
Union about the needs of a small
farmer; and

(b) the action taken by Govern-
ment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The
National Cooperative Union of India
appointed a Working Group to go
into the question of definition of small
farmers; the Report submitted by this
Working Group does not go into the
question of needs of small farmers.
The issue of evolving a suitable de-
finition of small farmers is under the
consideration of a representative
group under the Chairmanship of the
Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of
India. The suggestions made in the
Report of the Working Group of Na-
tional Cooperative Union would also
be taken into account by this Group.

**Conference of State Irrigation Minis-
ters in Trivandrum**

4703 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE AND IRRIGATION be
pleased to state.

(a) whether a three day confer-
ence of the State Irrigation Ministers
was held in Trivandrum recently;

(b) if so, details of the discussion
that took place; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to
(c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Fourth Conference of State
Ministers of Irrigation was held at
Trivandrum on February 9, 1979 pre-
ceded by one and a half day's official
level conference on 7th and 8th
February 1979. The following items
were discussed at the Conference:—

(1) Review of action taken on the
resolution adopted during earlier
conferences;

(2) Review of the performance
of major and medium irrigation
programmes during the Fifth Plan
(1974—78);

(3) Strategy for implementation
of major and medium irrigation
programme during the Medium
Term Plan (1978—83);

(4) Availability of scarce mate-
rials and promotion of substitutes;

(5) Integrated and conjunctive
use of surface and ground waters
for optimising agricultural produc-
tion;

(6) Monitoring Organisations in
the States;

(7) Manpower and Equipment
Planning;

(8) Assessment and reporting of
irrigation potential;

(9) Lag in irrigation utilisation
and measures to rectify it;

(10) Programme for modernisation
of existing irrigation systems;

(11) Personnel Planning and Rec-
ruitment Policies in Engineering
Services;

(12) Creation of facilities for in-
service training of Irrigation Engi-
neers by State Governments;

(13) Survey of Canal Areas/Command Areas for Irrigation Projects,

(14) Review of the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by the Central Flood Control Board in its 16th meeting held on 9th November 1977 —

(a) Preparation of Master Plans for Flood Control and Drainage

(b) Flood Plain Regulation

(c) Provision of adequate finance for the maintenance of flood control, river training and drainage works.

(15) Strategy and Policies for flood control to be adopted in the Five Year Period 1978-79 to 1982-83

2 After detailed discussions on the above items, the following resolutions were adopted —

1 STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROGRAMME DURING 1978—83

Keeping in view the target of additional potential of 8 million hectares during the five year period 1978—83 and the corresponding estimated outlay of Rs 8200 crores and the strategy outlined in the report of the Working Group on Irrigation (January, 1979), the Conference recommends provision of requisite funds in the Annual Plans for achieving the target. The Conference notes that year-wise physical and financial programmes for completion of each project according to time-bound schedule would have to be prepared, monitored and adhered to. All the necessary inputs would have to be planned in advance and arranged in time. Further, the Conference emphasises the need for streamlining the decision making procedures and would urge upon the State Governments to review delegation of powers

and also set up high powered committees to expeditiously take final decisions

2 PROGRAMME FOR MODERNISATION OF EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

The Conference notes that the progress made in the formulation and implementation of modernisation schemes for the current medium term plan has not been very satisfactory and recommends that time-bound programmes for the formulation of projects for modernisation of irrigation systems be prepared and expert groups commissioned for completing the formulation of such project reports by the end of 1979

3 LAG IN IRRIGATION UTILISATION AND MEASURES TO RECTIFY IT

Recognising that quick and efficient use of water is as important as creation of new potential, the Conference recommends that adequate funds be provided by the States for maintenance of the irrigation systems and the maintenance and operation procedures streamlined. The Conference also recommends that close and continuous linkages should be developed amongst the Irrigation Departments, the Command Area Development Authorities, the Agriculture Departments and the farmers so that utilisation programmes in different seasons are jointly formulated and measures taken in advance for providing all the necessary inputs required by the farmers

The Conference further recommends that Wara-Bandi or a similar system should be introduced and enforced strictly. It also recommends that the progress on utilisation of the irrigation potential should be monitored by special units and appropriate measures taken to accelerate the pace of irrigation development

4. USE OF EQUIPMENT

The Conference recognises the incapable need for the use of heavy construction equipment for timely and efficient implementation of River Valley Projects. While it is noted that a Central Mechanical Organisation has been created in the Central Water Commission for giving advice on equipment planning and plant layout, there is need for setting up adequately strong mechanical organisations in the States. For the States having large programmes of equipment use, these organisations should be headed by Chief Engineers, having under them functional units such as spares and inventory control, planning and procurement, operation and workshops and repairs, etc

Although the norms for fixing the transfer price of equipment as given in the Guide Book on Transfer of Used Equipment as brought out by the Government of India are being followed, differences sometimes arise in actual fixation of price. In order to facilitate transfer and ensure efficient utilisation of the equipment, the Conference recommends that the Chairman, Central Water Commission should use his good offices in negotiating reasonable price of the transferred equipment in consonance with the norms recommended in the Guide Book

5 MONITORING

The Conference endorses that the important role of monitoring in scheduling and implementing irrigation projects has been widely appreciated. However, there is need to strengthen and create additional monitoring units at the project and State levels. The Conference recommends adoptions of the unanimous recommendations of the Seminar on Monitoring of Irrigation & Flood Control Projects, organised by the Planning Commission.

6. SETTING UP OF COST CONTROL CELLS FOR MAJOR PROJECTS.

Recalling their resolution at the Second Conference and noting that adequate measures have yet to be taken in this regard, this Conference recommends that the State Governments take expeditious action to set up Cost Control Cells on all projects costing more than Rs 30 crores. Such cells will have to be more elaborate when the works are executed departmentally. The Conference notes that the duties and functions of the Cost Control Cells have already been communicated to the State Governments/ Union Territories by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation).

7 CREATION OF INSERVICE TRAINING FACILITIES

In view of the large scale expansion of technical personnel employed in River Valley Projects, the need for personnel planning and inservice training has increased. The Conference notes with gratification the facilities already instituted by the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka and welcomes the proposal of the Government of India for establishing a full fledged staff training institute at the Centre to provide training facilities to the practising engineers in the various disciplines of irrigation engineering including water management. The Conference recommends creation of training institute in other States. The Conference further recommends that adequate training reserve strengths be provided in the various cadres and that a regular scheme of sponsoring engineers for training abroad in latest technology and management technique should be formulated and implemented.

8. PREPARATION OF MASTER PLANS FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

While preparing Master Plans for water resources development, flood

control and drainage should receive due importance. The Conference, therefore, resolves that the work of preparation of Master Plans for flood control and drainage within the framework of the overall development of water resources should be taken up in right earnest and completed within next four years. Where necessary, the assistance of the Central Government should be made available for co-ordination and integration of such plans for the inter-State and international rivers.

9. FLOOD PLAIN REGULATION

Noting the fact that areas in the flood plains are being increasingly encroached upon, the Conference reiterates the necessity for urgent action for flood plain zoning and regulation.

The Conference strongly recommends that the basic work of preparation of detailed contour maps in respect of flood-prone areas be expedited by taking up the work in the Central Sector. Steps should also be taken to demarcate flood zones corresponding to various flood frequencies and intensities. The Conference also recommends that necessary administrative and legal steps be taken immediately by the concerned authorities to regulate future development activity in flood plains, on the guidelines approved by the Central Flood Control Board at its 16th meeting with suitable adaptations, where necessary.

10 MAINTENANCE OF FLOOD CONTROL, RIVER TRAINING AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Conference notes that flood control and drainage works, howsoever well planned and constructed, do not yield the desired benefit to the protected areas unless these are adequately maintained. On the other hand, lack of maintenance may lead to failures of works resulting in more damage than hitherto. The Conference notes with

satisfaction that the Finance Commission has accepted the norms recommended by the Central Flood Control Board in its 16th meeting in respect of funds required for adequate maintenance of flood control and allied works.

The Conference, therefore, recommends that the State Governments should allocate adequate funds for maintenance on the above lines with effect from the financial year 1979-80. Steps should also be taken to ensure that funds are utilised in the most efficient manner.

11. STRATEGY AND POLICIES FOR FLOOD CONTROL TO BE ADOPTED IN THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1978-83.

The Conference notes that out of a total flood prone area of 34 million hectares an area of only about 10 million hectares have been provided with reasonable protection over the last 25 years. The Conference notes that the flood control and drainage programme is proposed to be accelerated in the five year period 1978-83 and resolves that adequate funds and manpower be allocated for the programme.

The Conference also notes and fully endorses the major policies and strategies recommended by the Working Group on Flood Control set up by the Union Department of Irrigation and in particular emphasises the importance of implementation of the following recommendations:—

(i) All on-going schemes should be reviewed in detail and replanned, where necessary. Adequate funds should be provided to ensure their completion during the five year period.

(ii) Matching and earmarked provision of funds as per agreed programme should be made in the Annual Plans of each State for completion of inter-State schemes in a time-bound programme.

(iii) New embankment schemes should be taken up with caution and detailed studies regarding their effects on the river regime and behaviour, made while assessing the costs and benefits.

(iv) Anti-erosion works should normally be taken up for protection of towns, industrial areas and a group of thickly populated village abadis, railway lines and roads where relocation is not feasible on techno-economic grounds and for protection of portions of embankments benefitting large areas where retirements is not feasible.

(v) It is necessary that a critical evaluation of all the major schemes already completed in each State/river basin should be carried out by the States and reports sent to the Central Water Commission/Ganga Flood Control Commission.

Recognising the need for an integrated programme for flood control measures, the Conference endorses the recommendation of the Working Group, constituted by the Department of Agriculture regarding the action-plan for engineering works, afforestation, and soil conservation measures in the Indo-Gangetic basin. There should be a mass movement for terracing agricultural fields in the hills, availing of the "food for work" scheme.

12. RECRUITMENT AND PERSONNEL POLICIES

In order to improve the quality of requisite manpower input at various levels to sustain the pace of development in the irrigation sector and to build up an efficient engineering cadre, State Governments are urged to review their recruitment policies to provide for direct recruitment through competitive examinations either through State Public Service Commissions or Special Recruitment Boards, at an appropriate level, say of Assistant Engineers.

State Governments are also requested to formulate, publicise and follow a well-conceived transfer policy, so that officers can be rotated between investigation, design and construction jobs and between headquarters and field jobs, including difficult and remote areas.

13. PLANNING AND PROCUREMENT OF SCARCE MATERIALS

The conference takes note of the difficult position of availability and supply of scarce construction materials like cement, steel, coal and explosives for use on irrigation projects and recommends that high level standing committees, comprising of representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Industries, Railways, steel authority, State Trading Corporation etc. be formed. The meetings of the committee may be held periodically at least once every quarter to review the position and remote the snags. Representatives of the State Governments should be invited to attend these meetings.

The State Governments are also urged to set up necessary materials management cells for the timely assessment and indenting of these materials and to watch their allocation, movement and receipt.

14. EVALUATION OF IMPACT ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

With a view to assess the overall benefits from irrigation projects, the Conference recommends that studies be carried out for evaluating the impact of irrigation projects on Socio-economic development and on the environment. For this purpose, each State Government should carry out such studies for a few selected schemes with the assistance of appropriate agencies.

15. ADDITIONAL PLAN ASSISTANCE FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Realising that the highest priority has to be given to the completion of all ongoing projects and the requisite funds have to be provided for the purpose;

having noticed that within the parameters of prevailing limitations, states are not always able to accommodate all the required funds, within their annual plan allocations for irrigation; *this conference urges* upon the Government of India and National Development Council to provide adequate plan assistance to enable the potential targets for the States being realised,

16. ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

Keeping in view the objective of the nation to create an additional irrigation potential of 17 million ha. (8 million ha. from Major and Medium schemes and 9 million ha. from minor schemes during the Medium Term Plan period, the Conference emphasises the need for precise assessment and reporting of potential created by works dependent on various sources of water and recommends that the potential from Major, Medium and Minor schemes should be carefully assessed in an integrated manner, so as to eliminate any possible double counting of the benefited areas and that this aspect should be carefully monitored by the State Governments.

It would be essential to make careful field census of existing potential from various sources and schemes, so as to realistically assess/verify the figures so far reported and correct them wherever necessary.

3. Copies of the Resolutions have been commended to the State Governments and concerned organisations for taking necessary action for their implementation.

Study of the problem of drinking water

4704. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study is made up-to-date about the problem of pure drinking water supply to the villages by the Ministry or any other agency;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the reports of World Health Organisation and other agencies about the rural pure drinking water supply problem in the country brought to the notice of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Supply of drinking water to urban and rural areas is a State subject. However, the Government of India provided financial assistance to the States during 1963-71 for setting up Special Investigation Divisions in States to study the water supply position in villages which were problematic.

(b) As per reports of the investigation, in 1972, it was found that there were about 1.53 lakh problem villages in the country where the position of water supply was difficult. As on 1st April 1977, the number of identified problem villages yet to be covered was about 1.13 lakhs. The Government of India have launched a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78, under which Central financial assistance is being given for execution/completion of water supply schemes of problem villages as well as for the Monitoring and Investigation units set up in the States under the said Programme.

(c) The World Health Organisation or other inter-national agencies have not conducted any survey of drinking water supply in villages in India. They collect data from National Governments,

वर्ष 1977 से चावल और गेहूँ का सङ्ग्रह

4705. श्री सुजोय सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ गोदामों में 1977 से चावल और गेहूँ मड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या 10 जनवरी, 1979 के 'नव-भारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि धनीगढ़ में क्वारंटीन गोदाम में 650 क्विंटल चावल मड़ रहा है और रबी मौसम के दौरान खैर तहसील में बिवाला बसूरी क्षेत्र में बसूल किया गया खाद्यान्न गोदामों में जमा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो खाद्य निगम द्वारा की जाने वाली लापरवाही और गोलमाल रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). स्थानीय चावल मिलों में प्राप्त 705 बोरी (750 क्विंटल नहीं) चावल के बारे में किस संबंधी विवाद है और वे सड़ नहीं रहे हैं। बिवाला मंडी में अधिग्रस्त स्टॉक को सम्भालने तथा उसकी दुलाई करने समय बिवाला मंडी (मिमवाला नहीं) में अधिग्रस्त 64 क्विंटल गेहूँ कम पाया गया था।

इस मामले की जांच हो रही है और दोषी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

बाजार में चीनी की कमी

4706. श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :

श्री पी० एम० साईद :

श्री एम० बी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी उद्योग को नियंत्रित करने वाले उद्योगपतियों में बाजार में निवेशित रूप से कम मात्रा में चीनी की सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि चीनी का मूल्य अधिक बनाया जा सके।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) चीनी उद्योग की उपरोक्त गतिविधियों जो जनता के हित में नहीं हैं, रोक के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) प्राइवेट, सहकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के चीनी मिल प्रबंधकों ने पहली मार्च, 1979 में कोटे के आधार पर बाजार में चीनी बेजने को स्वेच्छिक रूप से विनियमित करने का निर्णय लिया है। इससे चीनी के मूल्यों में कुछ मजबूती आ सकती है जो कि नियन्त्रण उठने के बाद कम रतार पर चल रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार चीनी के मूल्य और उसकी सप्लाई स्थिति पर बराबर कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है और यदि मूल्यों में उपयुक्त मम्बे जाने वाले स्तरों से ऊपर जाने की प्रवृत्ति दिखाने देती है या पर्याप्त सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है तो उचित निर्णय लेगी।

पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करना

4707. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद की दिल्ली शाखा ने यह मांग की है कि देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और माडल स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चट्ट) : पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने के प्रश्न पर कुछ दिन पहले विचार किया गया था और सरकार के पास भेजा गया नहीं विचार यह था कि जहाँ तक अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा संचालित सार्वजनिक स्कूलों का संबंध है इनके समाप्त किए जाने की किसी भी कार्रवाई से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 का और जहाँ तक वैद अल्पसंख्यक सार्वजनिक स्कूलों का संबंध है संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(छ) का उल्लंघन होगा।

तथापि, सरकार सार्वजनिक स्कूलों की सार्वजनिक शिक्षा का रूप देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

Security deposit for telephone connection under Non-O.Y.T. scheme in Bombay

4708. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Telephone take as Security Deposit one year's rent Rs. 600/- on sanctioning a telephone connection to non-OYT applicant;

(b) whether such deposit is held under a "prior Contract" or some statutory obligation;

(c) whether the Indian Telegraph (Rule 434/Sec. 111A) Rule contemplates a statutory obligation and if so, under what rule or statutory obligation an amount of Rs. 600/- is held as permanent security deposit; and

(d) the amount of interest earned by the Bombay Telephones on all such deposits of non-OYT subscribers as on 31st December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) As per Government orders, one year's rental is kept as a deposit at the time of sanction of telephones.

(b) This is as per Indian Telegraph Rules.

(c) Indian Telegraph Act 1885 Section 7. (13 of 1885) empowers the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to make rules.

(d) No interest is earned by Bombay Telephones on these deposits.

Nationalisation of major rivers

4709. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to nationalise the major rivers of the country in order to ensure the better utilisation of the water resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Accommodation provided to various organisations in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

4710 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows, suits in Vithalbhai Patel House and quarters in other places which have been exclusively given on concessional rate to the Central Trade Unions, Central Kisan Sabhas, Students and Youth Organisations;

(b) the names of those organisations with house numbers;

(c) whether the Government are having any policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the basis of providing those quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No bungalow/suit in Vithalbhai Patel House and quarters in other places has been allotted to any such organisation on concessional rate.

(c) and (d). Normally, no allotment is made to such organisations.

(e) Does not arise.

Sugar produced from 1976 to 1978

4711. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) acreage under sugarcane cultivation in the country;

(b) quantity of sugar produced during 1978; and

(c) figures of production of sugar for 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to the second estimate made in January, 1979, the area under sugarcane cultivation for the sugar year 1978-79 in the country is reported to be 30.71 lakh hectares.

(b) and (c). The sugar year is reckoned from October to September. The quantity of sugar produced during the sugar years 1977-78, 1976-77 and 1975-76 was 64.62 lakh tonnes, 48.43 lakh tonnes and 42.64 lakh tonnes respectively.

राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष

4712. श्री गंगा लक्ष्म सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष को अधिक सार्वक एवं सकल बनाने की दृष्टि से इस वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भागों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र चुने गए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती हेमलता देवी बरकतुल्ला) : (क) भारत सरकार ने विश्व बाल वर्ष के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना तैयार की है जिसे प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय बाल बोर्ड ने अनुमोदित किया है। राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए जाने हैं —

- 1 स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार
- 2 शिक्षा
- 3 समाज कल्याण
- 4 विधि निर्माण
- 5 प्रचार
- 6 कृषि निर्माण

भारत में विश्व बाल वर्ष का सामान्य सार है "बचन बच्चों को सुविधाएँ देना" और इसका तात्पर्य है कि इस वर्ष के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिम जातियों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी गरीब बस्तियों में अधिक तीव्र से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों पर अधिक जोर दिया जाए।

स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत निवारणक टीके लगाना, मातृत्व एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, बहुउद्देशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, पोषाहार, स्कूल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान आते हैं।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पूर्व-प्राथमिक और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, कमजोर वर्गों के लिए स्कूल-पूर्व शिक्षा, खेल स्कूल, बाल साहित्य, अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण, महिलाओं के लिए अधिस्थापन पाठ्यक्रम, विकलांग बच्चों की शिक्षा, पूर्व-व्यावसायिक तथा सांविधिक शिक्षा / प्रशिक्षण आते हैं।

समाज कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत भ्रम-जीवी महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम, विधवा देह-रेख केंद्र, शिशु केंद्र, बालवाहिनियाँ, धाननवाहिनियाँ तथा समेकित बाल विकास सेवा-से परियोजना के कार्यक्रम आते हैं।

विधवा कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जब राज्यों में जहाँ अभी ऐसे कानून नहीं हैं, बाल अधिनियम बनाना, बाल अधिनियमों का लागू किया जाना, बालजन्म सम्बन्धी विधि-निर्माण तथा अधिवाहिनियाँ व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के बारे में बराबरी के नियम तथा संवेधानुसार विरोधी कामगारों को बनाया जा रहा शामिल है।

प्रचार कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशवाणी / दूरदर्शन, वृत्त पत्र, समाचार पत्र वृत्त प्रकाशन तथा स्मारक डाक टिकटों और सिक्कों का जारी किया जाता है। प्रचार और सूचना कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक / मिडिल / माध्यमिक स्कूलों के बच्चों तथा गैर-स्कूली बच्चों के लिए राष्ट्रीय / विज्ञान / राज्य / अर्ध स्तर की प्रतियोगिताएं भी आयोजित हैं।

बच्चों के कार्यक्रमों के लिए कोष स्थापना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र में राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष तथा राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्र स्तर पर राज्य बाल कोष भाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में ऐसे परिचालन मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धांत भी हैं जो विश्व बाल वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में बताए गए कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन हेतु भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों तथा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भूमिका निर्धारित करते हैं।

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत सम्पूर्ण देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र होंगे जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग भी शामिल हैं।

चीनी उद्योग में संकट

4713. श्री रामवारी शास्त्री : क्या कुछ और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भौकट में इस समय चीनी की प्रति बिन्दल कीमत क्या है और भारत में उसकी प्रति बिन्दल उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भासता है कि यदि वर्तमान स्थिति बनी रही हो, भारत में चीनी उद्योग की विनाश का सामना करना पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) चीनी उद्योग को बचाने तथा गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

कुछ और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारत में चीनी उत्पादन की औसत प्रतिशत लागत लगभग 215/- रुपये प्रति बिन्दल है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सकेद चीनी के 27 फरवरी के 19 मर्च, 1979 तक मुख्य बतसे बाका एक विवरण दर्ज है।

(ख) और (ग). 1977-78 और बाबू मौसम के दौरान चीनी का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन होने से मूल्यों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति प्राचीन जिससे उद्योग की संकमता पर कुछ दबाव तक प्रभाव पड़ा था। उद्योग की मदद करने और इससे गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की सुरक्षा करने के उपाय के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार के अर्धन भारत के 6.5 लाख मीटरी टन के लागू पूरे कोटे का राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से निर्यात किया गया था जिससे सरकार को लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी। बालू वर्ष का कोटा भी उतना ही है और वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में ही सरकार ने पूरे कोटे का निर्यात करने की घोषणा कर दी थी। बालू वर्ष के दौरान, राज्य व्यापार निगम के अलावा, चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को सीधे चीनी का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है जिस पर कोई राजसहायता नहीं देनी होगी।

Housing as an Industry

4714. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group on housing set up by the Planning Commission has recommended that housing should be treated as an industry since this is an economic activity which has a multiplier effect on generation of income and employment in ancillary sector;

(b) whether the group in its interim report submitted to the Government has made certain recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the acceptance of Government on which initiative has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the context of preparation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, the Planning Commission set up a Working

Group on Housing in October, 1977. The Working Group submitted an Interim Report to serve as an approach paper for the Five Year Plan 1978—83. In order to finalize the Interim Report, the Working Group was reconstituted in May, 1978. Government would take a decision on the report of the reconstituted Working Group after it submits its report.

माही, कदन और लिलवानी बांधों के निर्माण से डूबने वाले गांव

4715. श्री होरा भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माही बांध और कदन बांध के निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरे होने वाले हैं और लिलवानी बांध के निर्माण की भी योजना है ; यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त तीन बांधों के निर्माण से बंसवाड़ा जिले में कितने गांव और कितने एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न होगी ; और

(ख) क्या जिन किसानों की भूमि जलमग्न हो गई है या जिनको भूमि जलमग्न होने की सम्भावना है ; उन्हें भूमि के आवंटन के बारे में कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और न ही विस्थापित किसानों के लिए किसी वैकल्पिक रोजगार का प्रबंध किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो कितने किसानों को भूमि का आवंटन किया जा चुका है और शेष किसानों को भूमि कब तक आवंटित कर दी जायेगी और यह भूमि कहाँ पर आवंटित की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आवासीय मकानों का निर्माण

4716. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने दिल्ली में आवासीय मकान बनाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है और इस काम में अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य पूल वास का निर्माण करता रहा है और भविष्य में भी ऐसे वास का निर्माण करता रहेगा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, सरकार ने दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास में 43.54 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 15,300 मकानों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है । 6.71 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 800 दोहरे कमरे वाले होस्टल वास के निर्माण की भी स्वीकृति दी है । प्रारम्भ में, इस होस्टल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन सम्मेलन के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा और उस के बाद यह केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के लिए सामान्य पूल वास में शामिल कर दिया जाएगा ।

पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम के लिये नये विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

4717. श्री हरगोविंद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों को एक साथ मिला कर एक नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस समय तक और उस स्थान का नाम क्या है जहाँ उसका मुख्यालय स्थापित होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tenders for setting up of Telephone Exchange in Jaipur

4718. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders have been invited for setting up of telephone exchange in Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To meet the growing demands for telephone connections at Jaipur, a 6,000 lines new exchange has been planned to be installed in a building under construction at Sangneri Gate, Jaipur. Due to limited indigenous production, about 134,000 lines of larger automatic exchanges are proposed to be imported during next two years. The Jaipur exchange forms part of this programme.

Expansion of Baroda Telephone District

4719. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list of Baroda Telephone Dis-

trict at present under different categories;

(b) whether in view of this, Government, as a part of long term plan, intends expansion of the Baroda Telephone District to wipe out this waiting list which is likely to swell considerably in the coming year;

(c) the number of new exchanges that will be opened during the Plan period with their total installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the number of lines that will be added in the various exchanges in the city during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The waiting list as on 31-12-78 is as follows:

OYT	..	271
Special	..	242
General	..	1548
Total		2061

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) It is hoped to add 5300 lines during the period 1978-81. Details are as follows:—

Name of the Exchange	Expansion programme	Year of commissioning
1. City (X-bar exchange)	3000 (6000—9000) lines	1979-80
2. Kothi Exchange	600 (3600—4200) lines	1978-79
3. Koyali	100 (600—700) lines	1979-80
4. Industrial Estate	300 (800—1100) lines	1979-80
5. Makarpura	100 (700—800) lines	1979-80
6. Jail Road	200 (800—1000) lines	1980-81

This will enable provision of about 5000 new connections.

Maintenance of Type IV Quarters in Gole Market Area

4720. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether old quarters in Gole Market area is in a very bad state of repairs particularly type IV single storeyed quarters;

(b) whether the lawns in midst of squares in this area have not been attended to for years thereby depressions and potholes have developed all around;

(c) the total amount shown to have been spent in the development and maintenance of these lawns during the last two years, year-wise till date;

(d) how much money has been shown to have been spent during last two years in civil maintenance, excluding horticulture, year-wise; and

(e) so long the quarters are let out on rental, what steps the Government is going to take to maintain them well?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The old type IV quarters in Gole Market area were constructed over 50 years ago and their conditions have deteriorated substantially. They are being repaired and maintained in the best possible state.

(b) Lawns in the area are being maintained regularly. Depressions, as and when they occur, are also repaired.

(c) Total amount spent on maintenance of lawns of these quarters was Rs. 36,100/- only during 1976-77 and Rs. 36,700/- only during 1977-78.

(d) Amount spent on civil maintenance, excluding horticulture, was Rs. 148,400/- during 1976-77 and Rs. 2,72,952/- during 1977-78.

(e) Normal maintenance is being done and will be continued till the quarters are demolished. Only special repairs are restricted keeping in view the fact that these quarters are likely to be demolished shortly.

Re-Modelling of Canal System of Kurnool-Cuddapah

4721. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for re-modelling and modernisation of the canal system of the Kurnool-Cuddapah has since been received after modification as suggested by the Ministry in February, and November 1977;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of this project;

(c) whether laying of Ayacut roads has also been included in the project; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to sanction the scheme for its early execution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Modified proposal for modernisation of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal of Tungabhadra Project is still awaited from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Meat price in Delhi

4722. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of meat in Delhi had increased considerably causing great hardship to the meat eating people; and

(b) steps taken by the Government to reduce the price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) There has been a marginal increase in the monthly average retail price of meat in Delhi market during February, 1979, although the wholesale price remained unaffected

(b) The situation is being watched and the question of statutory price control on meat, in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 will be considered, if necessary

Impact of Chemical Fertiliser on Soil Conditions

4723 **SHRI D D DESAI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any studies have been made on the impact of high doses of chemical fertilisers on the soil conditions, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The experiments conducted in different agro-climatic regions of the country during the past 7 to 8 years have shown that the use of balanced amounts of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium fertilizers do not have any adverse effect on the crop yields as well as soil conditions

The balanced use of NPK has also shown the build up of soil fertility without affecting deleteriously soil properties

The studies have also revealed that the continuous application of nitrogen fertilizers alone led to a depletion in the phosphorous and potassium status of soils and hence the balanced use of NPK has always been emphasized

Fishing Harbours in Sea Belt of Orissa

4724 **SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that Government is considering to start fishing harbour in the sea belt of Orissa, and

(b) if so when and where and what is the amount provided for the fishing harbour?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Fishing harbours at Paradeep and Nuagur estimated to cost Rs 311 lakhs and Rs 66 lakhs respectively are under consideration of the Government. Fishing harbours at Dhamra and Chandipur sanctioned for Rs 69 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs respectively are nearing completion

बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सब्जियों और फलों की मरम्मत

4725 **श्री सुरेश झा सुजन :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सब्जियों और फलों की मरम्मत के लिये केन्द्र से कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी, और

(ख) बिहार को वास्तव में वर्षवार, कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). 1977-78 में बिहार सरकार ने कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी थी । 1978-79 में केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी थी । राष्ट्रीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर लोक निर्माण विभाग की सब्जियों तथा फलों की मरम्मत पुनर्निर्माण संबंधी व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया था । इस के अलावा विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षतिग्रस्त

सड़कों की मरम्मत तथा पुनःनिर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित रकम मंजूर की गई थी :—

	लाख रुपए
1. ग्रामीण इंजीनियरी विभाग की सड़को तथा भवनो की विशेष मरम्मत/पुनःनिर्माण	150 00
2. जिला परिषद् की सड़के तथा भवनो की विशेष मरम्मत तथा पुनःनिर्माण	75 00
3. नगरपालिका की सड़को तथा जल निकास प्रणाली की फिरे से व्यवस्था करना	50 00
4. शहरी क्षेत्रों में सड़को, भवनो, नालियो की मरम्मत तथा जल सफाई की योजनाएँ	50 00
5. जिला परिषदों की ग्रामीण सड़के, जिले की सड़को, शीघ्र ग्रामीण इंजीनियरी संगठन के पचायत भवनो का पुनःनिर्माण तथा सुधार	400 00

Communication facilities at Konarak

4726. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was given by the State Government of Orissa for development of Communication facilities of Konarak (Sun Temple) at the district of Puri; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. No proposal has been received so far, from the State Government, for development of Communication facilities at Konarak (Sun Temple). A Departmental Sub Post Office having Local Public Telephones facility and a Telephone Exchange are already provided at Konarak.

(b) Question does not arise.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

4727. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government as per recommendations of the Sen Commission 1975 and Tariff Commission 1969 decided to create a buffer stock of sugar, if so, what is the extent of buffer stock of sugar planned by the Government during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the increasing demand from the sections of Sugar Industry needs build up of a much higher buffer stock;

(c) what is the carry over of 1977-78 season for sugar and expected production for 1978-79 season; and

(d) how Government have allocated the distribution of entire stock for consumer use, export, commercial-consumption and buffer stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided in principle to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar with the sugar factories for the financial year 1979-80. As regards the sugar industry's request for increasing the quantum, it is to be reviewed from time to time having regard to all the relevant considerations such as production, availability, requirement, stocks, prices of sugar etc.

(c) The carry-over stocks of sugar with the factories at the close of 1977-78 season were 33.3 lakh tonnes and sugar production during 1978-79 season is presently estimated around 65 lakh tonnes.

(d) With the coming into operation of the policy of decontrol from 16th August 1978 the Government are no longer allocating/releasing the sugar for internal consumption. The full quota in effect of 6.5 lakh tonnes is proposed to be exported in 1979.

**Renaming of Red Fort in Delhi as
Netaji Subhash Qila**

4728 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO. Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have received the resolutions passed by the Netaji Subhash Revolutionary Social-
list Forum on the 21st January, 1979 requesting the Central Government to re-name the Red Fort in Delhi as "Netaji Subhash Qila" and to set up therein a national Museum-cum-Lib-
rary for the Independence movement since 1857, onwards, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Being an ancient historical monument of national importance, protected under the Ancient Monu-
ments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 it cannot be re-
named or used for having a national museum-cum-Library for Indepen-
dence movement

आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी की बीमारी

4729 श्रीमती पार्वती देवी . क्या शिक्षा,
समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि प्रमुख साहित्यकार
आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी गंभीर रूप से बीमार
हैं,

(ख) वह किस अस्पताल में दाखिल हैं तथा
उन के उपचार के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है,

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्तमान युग के इस लोकप्रिय
साहित्यकार के उपचार के लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की
उपचार के लिये विशेष वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता
देगी, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी बीमारी क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हा

(ख) यह समझा जाता है कि वे विश्वविद्यालय
अस्पताल में थे ।

(ग) और (घ) . आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
के उपरि उपचार के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार स्थानीय
प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से उपाय कर रही है ।

**भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् पूसा (बिहार) में
दैनिक मजूरी पर कर्मचारी**

4730 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव . क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्
पूसा (बिहार) में मनु 15 वर्षों से 65 कर्मचारी दैनिक
मजूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में पूसा मुख्यालय में इसी श्रेष्ठ
में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया गया
है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान
परिषद्, पूसा बिहार में काम कर रहे 65 कर्मचारियों
का स्थायी न नियोजन का क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह
बरनाला) (ब) इस समय भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान
संस्थान का क्षेत्रीय कन्द्र पूसा (बिहार) में 62 दैनिक
रोजनदारी वाले कामगार हैं न कि 65 । इन कामगारों
की भर्ती 1965 से 1970 की अवधि में की गई थी ।
इसका विवरण निम्नलिखित है —

वर्ष	भर्ती किए गए दैनिक काम- गारों की संख्या
1965	6
1966	5
1967	25
1968	14
1969	9
1970	5
	62

(ख) भारत सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार दैनिक कामगरों को नियमित पदों पर खपाने के लिए निम्नलिखित दो वर्षों अवधि पूरी होनी चाहियें —

1. दैनिक कामगर का नाम रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत होना चाहिये और वे मूल रूप से उस के द्वारा ही भर्ती किये गये हों ,

2. नियमित सेवा में लिये जाने वाले दैनिक कामगर की सेवायें उस के नियमित होने की तारीख पूर्व से निरन्तर दो वर्ष की अवधि में एक वर्ष में 240 दिन से कम की नहीं होनी चाहिए। नई दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान मुख्यालय में जिन दैनिक कामगरों को नियमित किया गया वे सभी उपरोक्त दोनों शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान के पूमा स्थित क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र में काम करने वाले दैनिक कामगर उक्त दो अनिवार्य शर्तों की शर्तों को, जो कि ऊपर भाग (ख) के उतर में बताई गई है, नियमित होने के लिए पूरा नहीं करते हैं। संबंधित नियमों/अपेक्षाओं में छूट देने से संबंधित सुझाव की जांच की जा रही है ताकि संस्थान दैनिक कामगरों को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर सकें।

दिल्ली में टाइप-रूम के क्वार्टरों में खराबियों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त को पत्र

4731. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निम्नांकित श्रेष्ठ आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में "सेक्टर 'सी'" में बने टाइप-रूम के क्वार्टरों में खराबियों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज रेजीडेंट वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन सेक्टर "सी" के प्रेसीडेंट ने केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त को एक पत्र लिखा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन खराबियों के लिये जिम्मेवार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निम्नांकित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्तता से मालूम किया गया है कि उन को प्राप्त हुई जानकारीत उन के विभागधीन है।

(ख) किसी भी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न अभी होता जब केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त इस संबंध में अपनी सलाह देता।

Kerala request for Additional National Institute of Sports coaches

4732. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL, WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Sports Council has requested additional National Institute of Sports (NIS), coaches for the Regional Coaching centre, Trivandrum and District coaching centres;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what is the decision of the Centre to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c) In a note regarding the requirements of the Kerala Sports Council for promotion of sports and games in Kerala, submitted to the Union Education Minister in August, 1978 by the Minister of Works and Sports in Government of Kerala it was inter-alia, desired that—

(a) four additional NIS coaches should be posted at the Regional Coaching centre, Trivandrum, and

(b) four additional NIS athletic coaches should be posted in Kerala, one each in the District Coaching Centres functioning at Quilon, Trichur, Palghat and Kazhikode.

The request was examined in consultation with the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and in reply, the Kerala Minister of Works and Sports was informed in November, 1978 that the NSNIS, Patiala had passed orders for the posting of three additional coaches, one each for Football, Gymnastics and Swimming. It was further stated that the NSNIS had noted the other demands of the Kerala Sports Council and as soon as suitable per-

sons on the panel from Southern region became available, efforts would be made to meet them to the extent possible.

Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery, Kerala

4733 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery, Kerala is one which has been sponsored jointly by Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, what are the courses conducted by this institute;

(c) what are the specific financial and administrative responsibility of the Central and State Governments;

(d) whether any proposal has been made to the centre to start extension centres and new Diploma course; and

(e) if so, details and decisions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following courses are presently being conducted by the Institute:—

Certificate Courses:

(i) Hotel Reception and Book-keeping.

(ii) Restaurant and Counter Service.

(iii) Canning and Food Preservation.

(iv) Cookery.

(v) Bakery & Confectionery.

Housewives Courses:

(i) Canning and Food Preservation.

(ii) Cookery.

(iii) Bakery and Confectionery.

(c) The Institute is managed by an autonomous Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and the financial assistance is provided through Grants-in-aid as under —

(i) Land for construction of the Institute buildings has been provided by the State Government, while cost of initial construction of the building is being met by the Central Government.

(ii) initial cost of equipments and furnishing has been met by the Central Government.

(iii) the net Revenue (recurring) expenditure had been borne by the Central Government upto 31st March 1974, after which it is being met by the State Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The proposal for starting of an Extension Centre at Calicut for imparting training in Food Crafts has been accepted and a Grant-in-aid of Rs 1 lakh has also been sanctioned by the Central Government for purchase of equipments etc.

The proposal for starting of Diploma courses has not been finalised as yet as this is linked with the overall question of upgradation of some of the Food Craft Institute depending upon training requirements/existing facilities in the country etc.

S.T.D. Facility between Shahajahanpur-Lucknow and Shahajahanpur-Delhi

4734. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how long the Government will take to extend Subscribers Trunk Dialling services between Shahajahanpur and Lucknow and between Shahajahanpur and Delhi; and

(b) whether such a plan is under consideration of the Government or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). S.T.D. service from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow and Delhi is already planned and Delhi is expected to be introduced in early 1981.

Drinking Water Project for Himachal Pradesh

4735. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on 18th December, 1978 regarding Drinking water project for Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have since sent any proposal to the Central Government for drinking water project in that State during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what allocation has been made during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from schemes to be taken up under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Himachal Pradesh Government have recently sent to Central Government two proposals for drinking water projects namely:—

(i) Project for augmentation of water supply to Simla at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.80 crores. On

completion, this scheme is expected to cover a population of 2,16,000; and

(ii) Project for drinking water supply in rural areas and provision of sewerage to towns in Himachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Allocation of funds to Himachal Pradesh under the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

छोटी योजना में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए धनराशि

4736. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटी योजना में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए बड़ी राशि आवंटित की है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त धनराशि के अनुरिक्त वित्तीय संस्थाएँ भी इस प्रयोजन के लिये धनराशि देगी और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राकल्प में 1978-83 की अवधि के लिये लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के हेतु सरकारी क्षेत्र में, 1.725 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जबकि 1974-79 की अवधि के लिये 792 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। यह प्रावधान योजना को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तक अस्थायी है। इस को अंतिम रूप देने से संबंधित कार्यको योजना आयोग ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

(ख) लघु सिंचाई से संबंधित कार्यकारी दल ने अनुमान लगाया है कि लघु सिंचाई विकास के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं से आगामी 1978-83 के दौरान 2.200 करोड़ रुपये की रकम प्राप्त होगी। संस्थागत वित्त की अनुमानित मात्रा के के संबंध में कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Multi-Sectoral Project in Maharashtra

4737. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 112 on 20th November, 1978 regarding Multi-Sectoral Project in Maharashtra and state:

(a) what was the response from Government of Maharashtra in regard to finalising the early proposals with respect to Multi-Sectoral Project for Kalyan, Thana and Bhiwandi sub-regions of Distt. Thana, Maharashtra; and

(b) what is the central Government action in regard to the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The State Government has submitted revised project proposal.

(b) The project is under scrutiny.

Protection of Monuments in Tribal and backward Distts. of Orissa

4738. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa considered and included the monuments to be protected by the Centre in the Year 1978-79 and 1979-80 particularly of tribal and backward districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, district-wise programmes undertaken so far and programmes for future with funds provided by the Centre for the protection; and

(c) steps taken by the Centre to include important and expensive projects of these districts in the Central protected monuments?

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa has not formally sent any request for the protection, by the Centre, in 1978-79 and 1979-80, of monuments particularly of tribal and backward Districts of Orissa. However, on receipt of reference from the State such of the monuments as are found to be of national importance will be declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Suitable measures would thereafter be taken to preserve such monuments.

Implementation of Education Commission (1964-66) recommendation about tribal Languages and Scripts

4739. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Education Commission, Government of India (1964-66) about the tribal languages and scripts;

(b) whether the States implemented the recommendations of the commission;

(c) if so, the details therefor, State-wise and tribal languages encouraged to adopt the scripts;

(d) whether the said commission had gone in detail regarding the Savara and Santal scripts; and

(e) if not, why these scripts have not been taken into consideration for the use of the tribals by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI)

(a) The Education Commission recommended as follows:—

‘The medium of education in the first two years of the school should be the tribal language and books should be specially prepared in these languages (using the script of the regional language) for use at this stage. During this period, the children should be given oral instruction in the regional language and their familiarity and command over it should be improved. By the third year, the regional language should be the medium of education. There will be no difficulty in this because the children will already have learnt the script and become familiar with the language.’

(b) and (c). The report of the Commission has been forwarded to the State Governments and it is for them to undertake its implementation. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged in the development and promotion of tribal languages.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No reasons have been recorded in the Education Commission's Report.

Irrigation Projects in Tribal sub-Plan areas of Orissa

4740. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects under execution and in the stages of survey and investigation by the Government of Orissa in the tribal sub-plan areas of that State;

(b) projects included for execution and survey for the year 1979-80;

(c) the reasons for delay in survey and investigation and preparation of project reports, particularly of tribal sub-plan areas; and

(d) the measures taken by that State to avoid the delays?

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The material for reply has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

भरतपुर किला

4741. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भरतपुर का अखिल भारतीय ऐतिहासिक किला अब अनधिकृत शोधियों और चरो की बस्ती में परिवर्तित हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस ऐतिहासिक और मानदार स्मारक की रक्षा के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). भरतपुर जिले की बिनी हुई पक्की दीवारें, परिखा, पतह बुर्ज, जवाहर बुर्ज, दिल्ली दरवाजा, अष्टघातु दरवाजा, चौबुर्ज दरवाजा तथा अष्टघातु और चौबुर्ज दरवाजों तक पहुँचने के लिये बने हुए पुल केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में हैं। किले में स्थित शेष स्मारक और मिट्टी की प्राचीन राजस्थान पुरातत्व विभाग के संरक्षण में हैं और राजस्थान सरकार को ही अपनी संरक्षित सीमाओं में बनी अनधिकृत शोधियों और चरो को हटाने के लिये कार्यवाही करनी है।

सौराष्ट्र में जामनगर और लालपुर के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा

4742 श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जामनगर लालपुर के बीच दाहरी ताइन टेलीफोन सेवा कब प्रारम्भ की गई थी,

(ख) क्या जामनगर तथा लालपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के बाद भी नियमित रूप से और कम समय में ट्रक काल मिलने में विकसित होती है और लालपुर के व्यापारिया तथा ग्रेन मर्चेंट एसोसिएशन, लालपुर ने अनेक शिकायतें की हैं यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है और कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी, और

(ग) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच सीधे डायल युक्त कर टेलीफोन करने की सेवा कब तक प्रारम्भ की जाएगी जिस से कि लालपुर तथा जामनगर की जनता तथा व्यापारियों की विकसित दूर हो सके ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जामनगर-लालपुर के बीच तारीख 14-9-78 से 2 ट्रक लाइने काम कर रही हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। ट्रक काल मिलने में कुछ मिलाकर कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व चम्पार भाग कामसे से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। लालपुर-जामनगर के बीच की प्रतिरिक्त जखान बढ़ाने के लिए एक प्रतिरिक्त प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है।

(ग) लालपुर और जामनगर के बीच मौजूदा परिचात को देखते हुए एस० टी० डी० का प्रतिष्ठित सिद्ध नहीं होता।

राजकोट में बिन्नावाड़ में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

4743. श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के राजकोट जिले के जानकान्तर तालुक के बिन्नावाड़ गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक खोला जायेगा,

(ख) वहाँ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने में विलम्ब की क्या कारण है, और

(ग) बिन्नावाड़ गांव की जनसंख्या वर्तमान कितनी है, और बिन्नावाड़ गांव में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध न होने के परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के निवासियों को कठि-

नाइया हो रही है और यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) राज कोट जिले के जानकावर तालुक के बिन्नावाड़ गांव के संबंध में घाटे के आधार पर टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने की शर्तें पूरी नहीं आती। प्रस्ताव घाटे का है और किराया तथा गारंटी की शर्तों को मंजूर करने के लिए कोई भी व्यक्ति तैयार नहीं है। इसी कारण इस स्थान पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

(ग) 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस जगह की आबादी 2626 है। इस जगह पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन तभी खोला जा सकता है यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी किराये और गारंटी की शर्तों को स्वीकार करे।

कोटा, राजस्थान में भोलावृद्धि के कारण होने वाली हानि के लिये फसल बीमा

744 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार राजस्थान के कोटा, झालावाड़, बूंदी जिलों में इस वर्ष जनवरी और फरवरी में भोलावृद्धि के कारण हुई हानि के लिये राहत और मुआवजा देने की कोई विशेष बिकल्प योजना बनायेगी और क्या वहाँ फसल बीमा योजना लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाल) : राजस्थान सरकार ने बताया है कि झालावाड़, बूंदी, अजमेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, टोंक झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में भोलावृद्धि के कारण फसलों की क्षति हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने सभी आवश्यक राहत उपाय करने के लिए पहले ही कलक्टरों को अनुदेश दे दिए हैं।

भारतीय सामान्य बीमा नियम ने क्षेत्र के दुर्घटिकों के आधार पर एक मार्गदर्शी फसल बीमा योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ममान कृषि जलवायु वाले क्षेत्र के किसान प्रीमियम देंगे तथा उनको एक समान दर से क्षतिपूर्ति दी जायेगी, चाहे उन की अलग-अलग उपज कितनी हो। जलवायु विषयक सभी जोखिमों तथा कृषियों एवं पौधों के राधा के लिये क्षति प्रति की जाएगी। राज्य सरकारों को 25 प्रतिशत तब सह-बीमाकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करना है।

भारतीय सामान्य बीमा नियम ने राजस्थान के 25 जिलों, जिन में कोटा, झालावाड़, और बूंदी की शामिल हैं की क्षति फसलों के लिये प्रीमियम और क्षतिपूर्ति सरणी पहले ही तैयार कर ली है। फसल बीमा योजना शुरू करने के अगले की राजस्थान सरकार के परामर्श से बांध की जा रही है।

Post of Commissioner of Central Schools

4745. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commissioner of Central Schools is lying vacant for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir, the post of Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, has been lying vacant since the 25th December, 1977. The Deputy Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, has, however; been given additional charge of the post of Commissioner also.

(b) It has not been possible to find a suitable person to man the post although action to fill it had been initiated before the post actually fell vacant. Efforts are continuing to find a suitable person.

Foodgrains lost during Storage and Transit during 1978

4746. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the quantity of foodgrains lost during storage and transit during 1978;

(b) whether Government have evolved any policy and rational norms to minimise the loss; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The quantity 'of

foodgrains lost during 1977-78 was as under:—

Transit Loss	Storage Loss
1,76,089 M.T.	1,25,435 M.T.

The figures of loss of foodgrains during 1978-79 are yet to be compiled.

(b) and (c). The Government I.F.C. had the matter examined by various Committees from time to time. The measures suggested by the Committees to minimise the transit and storage losses have been adopted to the maximum extent possible. It has been considered not advisable to lay down norms for transit and storage losses because losses cannot be taken for granted in each operation. The various steps taken to minimise losses are as under:

Transit Loss

1. Movements are planned in such a manner as to reduce infructuous movement, unnecessary transshipment and losses in transit. When moved by road, proper truck chits/convoy notes are prepared for an effective check on the consignments at the rail heads and/or at the godowns.

2. Sustained efforts continue to be made to get 'clear' Railway Receipts instead of 'said to contain' Railway Receipts from the Railway Staff.

3. Loading in open wagons is avoided to the extent possible. However, in inescapable circumstances, foodgrains loaded in open wagons and cleared in block rakes are covered by proper sized tarpaulins which are secured in position by lashings and ropes. Those rakes (specials) are subjected to frequent checks by Railway Protection Force, in transit.

4. Foodgrain bags are carefully handle and use of hooks in lifting is minimised.

Storage Loss

1. All possible attention is paid to regularly inspect, treat and preserve the stocks.

2. The godowns constructed are rat, white ant and damp proof.

3. Pre-monsoon inspection of the godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

4. Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.

5. Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper up-keep of the food-grains.

The following steps are also taken to protect the foodgrains stored in open:

1. Stocks are stored on wooden crates and are covered with specially fabricated water-proof polyethene covers.

2. Nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polyethene covers to prevent the damage to covers by blowing during storms.

3. Mono-filament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major

CAP complexes for additional protection to grains from vagaries of weather.

4. Periodical replacement of polyethene covers is being made to ensure that best protection to grains is always provided.

5. Aeration of stocks in the open during clear weather is meticulously done to maintain the health of grains.

Agro-Industries Corporation

4747. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Employees in Agro-Industries Corporation, State-wise; and

(b) how much profit earned by these corporations during the last two years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALAJ): (a) and (b). Available information is given in the statement annexed.

Statement

S. No.	State Agro Industries	Total strength of Employees (In Nos.)	Profit (+ / Loss (-) during the last two years (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Rajasthan	877	1976-77 (-) 19.41
			1977-78 (-) 7.84
2	Himachal Pradesh	266	1976-77 (+) 2.20
			1977-78 (+) 9.07
3	Maharashtra	†	1936-77 (+) 28.13
			1977-78 (+) 29.80
4	Gujarat	460	1976-77 (+) 22.95
			1977-78 (+) 35.36
5	Karnataka	†	1976-77 (-) 139.18
			1977-78 (-) 110.54

1	2	3	4
6	Tamil Nadu . . .	542 1976-77 (+) 17.24 1977-78 (-) 32.83	(Estimated; accounts yet to be finalised)
7	West Bengal . . .	432 1976-77 (-) 89.56 1977-78 (-) 16.00	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
8	Uttar Pradesh . . .	2475 1976-77 (-) 108.09 1977-78 (-) 101.76	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
9	Kerala . . .	† 1976-77 (-) 9.16 1977-78 †	
10	Orissa . . .	450 1976-77 (-) 19.55 1977-78 (+) 2.00	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
11	Jammu & Kashmir . .	395 1976-77 (-) 13.06 1977-78 (-) 11.71	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
12	Haryana . . .	487 1976-77 (+) 14.22 1977-78 (+) 3.17	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
13	Andhra Pradesh . .	791 1976-77 (+) 18.00 1977-78 (-) 10.00	(Estimated, accounts yet to be finalised)
14	Assam . . .	338 1976-77 † 1977-78 †	
15	Bihar . . .	1024 1976-77 † 1977-78 †	
16	Punjab . . .	† 1976-77 † 1977-78 †	
17	Madhya Pradesh . .	† 1976-77 † 1977-78 †	

†The requisite information will be furnished as soon as received from the Corporations.

Fund allocated to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

4748. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial grants and assistance given by the

Centre to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Calcutta during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have received large number of complaints from various people in West Bengal in connection with irregular mode of acquisition of their land

premises by CMDA without any adequate compensation therefor;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and number and details of complaints; and

(d) what steps have been taken to see that CMDA regularise these cases either by acting legally or by paying adequate compensation according to market value of each such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fresh development of Land in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi

4749. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of constant demand for rehabilitation of displaced persons working now in Delhi of the then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, Government have taken decision for developing further lands in and around Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details regarding number of land/plots proposed to be developed;

(c) if not, when such decision would be taken; and

(d) what is the total number of such displaced persons as up-to-date who were registered as displaced persons with the department of Rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have no such scheme under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No such registration of displaced persons is undertaken by the Department.

White Tigers

4750. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of white tigers in the country with their location;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase its number;

(c) whether there is any demand of this breed in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries which are interested and the amount offered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the available information there are at present 18 (eighteen) White Tigers in captivity. They are distributed as under:—

(i) Delhi Zoological Park, Delhi	10
(ii) Alipore Zoological Park, Calcutta	7
(iii) Gauhati Zoo, Assam	1

18

(b) The Delhi Zoological Park and the Alipore Zoological Gardens are the two main breeding Centres for breeding White Tigers. Since this rare animal is not breeding successfully in the third generation, attempts to infuse new blood by hybridizing White Tiger with normal coloured Tigers have been made and the resulting offsprings will be back-crossed with White Tigers on maturity. The hybrid cubs are now about one to one and half years old. These will attain maturity in about two to three years.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Inquiries have been received from U.S.A., Japan, Holland; Sweden and Belgium in the past to ascertain the availability of White Tigers, but no definite amount was offered.

Purchase of Khas-Khas Tattis from Hindaun Sub-division

4751. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2670 dated the 7th December, 1978 regarding purchase of Khas Khas Tattis from Hindaun Sub-Division and state whether the requisite information has not been laid on the Table of the House so far and if so, the reasons therefor and when this information will be laid on the Table of the House in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Enquiries were conducted by an officer of the office of the General Manager Telecommunications, Jaipur. It was, however, felt that enquiries should be conducted at a higher level. Accordingly a senior officer of the Circle Office has already been directed to conduct enquiries and submit his report urgently. On receipt of his enquiry report, requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House.

भरतपुर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

4752. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री भरतपुर में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न सं. 3480 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी अभी तक सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह जानकारी भविष्य में सभा पटल पर कब रखी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : बांछित सूचना सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी जा सकी क्योंकि फील्ड इनिटों से यह अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। संसदीय कार्य विभाग की सवसुआर

पहल ही सूचित कर दिया गया है। आशा है कि बांछित सूचना अगले तीन महीने के भीतर ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गंगापुर सिटी-बामनवास टेलीफोन लाइन का कार्यक्रम

4753. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री गंगापुर सिटी बामनवास टेलीफोन लाइन के कार्यक्रम के बारे में 21 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 4491 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी अभी तक सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह जानकारी सभा पटल पर कब तक रख दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : बांछित सूचना दिनांक 17-3-1979 को संसदीय कार्य विभाग का दे दी गयी थी।

National Flood Commission to seek views of Eminent People on Flood Control

4754. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the National Flood Commission is going to invite eminent people in the field of engineering and other disciplines for suggestions to combat the flood menace; and

(b) whether the Commission contemplates inviting Mr. Dastur, author of the "Garland Canal" idea for a discussion as to how his idea could be effective in moderating floods in the country, particularly because of the interest evinced by our Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Besides the announcement made in the press by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog for inviting suggestions from the public, the Rashtriya Barh Ayog also has under consideration a proposal to discuss specific problems with some experts.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Rashtriya Barh Ayog at present.

Interim Report by National Flood Commission for tackling Floods

4755. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Flood Commission has been asked by Government to submit an interim report suggesting short-term measures for tackling floods; if so, with what result;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of lack of practical experience of Members in flood work, the Commission is finding it difficult to come to any conclusion; and

(c) will Government consider the possibility of strengthening the Commission by appointing experienced engineers as additional Members in order that the Commission makes concrete useful suggestions for controlling floods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the Resolution constituting the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission), the Ayog, if it deems fit, could submit interim report (s) on any specific problem(s). In June, 1978 the Rashtriya Barh Ayog was requested to communicate any interim recommendations that might possibly have been formulated. The Ayog replied that they proposed to give their recommendations in their final report.

(b) The full-time Members of the Ayog were selected out of a panel of experts with experience in the concerned fields. In addition, there are

several experts with considerable experience and knowledge in this field, who are ex-officio members of the Ayog and participate in its deliberations.

(c) In view of the answer to (b) above, does not arise.

राजस्थान में विभाजन से पूर्व को सम्पत्ति के बंटवारे पर महाप्रबंधकों के बीच मतभेद

4756. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में विभाजन से पूर्व संपत्ति के बंटवारे पर महाप्रबंधक टेलीफोन्स और महाप्रबंधक डाक-तार के बीच भारी मतभेद है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महाप्रबंधक, डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा गत महीनों में दोसा, जिला जयपुर और, उदयपुर में किए गए सिविल निर्माण महाप्रबंधक टेलीफोन्स द्वारा जबरन तोड़ दिए गए थे, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त पक्के निर्माण कार्यों को तोड़ने से सरकार को होने वाली हानि के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इसकी क्षतिपूर्ति किस अधिकारी से की जाएगी; और

(घ) क्या दोसा का मामला न्यायालय में दायर किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्च मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क), जी नहीं। पोस्टमास्टर जनरल और जनरल मैनेजर टेलीफोन संयुक्त भूमि और भवनों के उपयोग से संबंधित जारी किए गए निर्देशों की स्थिति का सही अर्थ-ली-भाति समझ नहीं पाए थे।

(ख) जनरल मैनेजर टेलीफोन्स (दूरसंचार) ने किसी सिविल निर्माण को नहीं तुड़वाया था। फिर भी, डाक विंग द्वारा किए जा रहे दोसा में साइकिल स्टैंड और उदयपुर में मोटर सैरेज का निर्माण कार्य महानिदेशक डाक तार से प्राप्त आदेशों के अनुसार रोक दिया गया था क्योंकि निर्माण कार्य महानिदेशक, डाक-तार द्वारा जारी किए निर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं था।

(ग) कोई ऐसा पक्का निर्माण कार्य तोड़ा नहीं गया था जिससे विभाग को कोई हानि पहुंची हो।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Proforma Account_s of Central Fertiliser Pool

4757. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consolidated proforma accounts of the Central Fertiliser pool for the period from 1st April, 1970 to 29th February, 1976 have since been prepared and submitted to audit;

(b) if not, the time by which the accounts are likely to be submitted to audit; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No. Sir

(b) and (c). The proposal for preparation of the consolidated Proforma Account of the Central Fertiliser Pool for the period 1-4-1970 to 29-2-1976 has been cleared by the Controller General of Accounts. The review and documentation work for compilation of this accounts are in progress. Since the work relates to six years and the records data involved are innumerable, the work is time consuming. Efforts are however being made to finalise the account as early as possible.

Alleged Maltreatment of Bangladeshi Refugees

4758. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any judicial inquiry into the alleged maltreatment of Bangladesh refugees who deserted the

Mana camp has been demanded by some leading parties;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were about 10,000 such refugees on an Island in Sunderban area and the State Government had almost imposed an economic blockade on the island and even refugees were not allowed to take food and water to the island;

(c) whether it is also a fact that when some of them came out of the island to procure food they were fired upon by police and some of them lost their lives, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Mana Camp was closed on 1st April, 1978 after its inmates had been shifted to settlement sites worksite camps, and *karni shibirs*, and hence this question does not arise.

(b) About 8000/10,000 deserter refugees are reported to have unauthorisedly occupied an Island known as Marichjhapi in Sunderbans which is a Reserve Forest area. It is reported by the Government of West Bengal that no blockade was imposed on the Island, restricting supply of essential things.

(c) and (d). To prevent unauthorised movement of men and materials to and from the Reserve forest orders under section 144 C.R.P.C. had been promulgated by the local authorities in that area. On 31st January, 1979, when attempts were made to run-over the Police Camp situated in that area, the Police opened firing at Kumirmari, resulting in the reported death of 2 persons. Before resorting to fire, attempt had been made to disperse the mob by using tear gas shells. Government of West Bengal have ordered payment of exgratia relief to the dependents of the deceased and an executive enquiry into the incident by the Commissioner, Presidency Division.

Requirement of Coal by Sugar Factories

4759. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sugar factories at present which are using bagasse as fuel have proposed to switch over to coal with a view to save bagasse for paper manufacturing;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of coal that will be required by the sugar factories for their fuel; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirement of coal of the sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not rise.

Investment and Profits of '77'

4760. SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether '77' is managed under public sector;

(b) if so, the investment made in this industry; and

(c) the profit derived by the industry this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., a public sector enterprise is supplying the concentrate for production of '77' to the bottling units in private sector. The beverage is produced and marketed by these bottling units.

(b) The concentrate for the Company is at present being produced by

CFTRI, Mysore, who have developed this product. The Company has not so far made any capital investment in the production of concentrate.

(c) The Company is expected to make a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs on supplies of concentrate made upto December, 1978.

Introduction of Electronic Exchanges

4761. SHRI DHARMAVIR

VASISHT;

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a master plan for the introduction of Electronic Exchanges in the telephonic system progressively from 1982-83 onwards, and manufacture of such exchanges indigenously was under consideration;

(b) if so, the details of the same together with the finances involved;

(c) whether an inter-departmental committee consisting of representatives of Posts and Telegraphs, Department of Electronic and Planning Commission has been set up to finalise the system; and

(d) if so, when the same is likely to submit its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Plans for installation of an indigenously developed proto-type exchange during the current year and installation of imported electronic telephone exchanges at certain locations progressively from 1980 onwards have been finalised. The policy with respect to technical development and manufacture of electronic exchanges indigenously is under consideration;

(b) Plans for installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges finalised

so far provide for the following. Estimated cost of the electronic exchange equipment is also given below:

(i) A 1000 line proto-type local exchange indigenously developed by Telecom. Research Centre costing approx. Rs. 90 lakhs is being installed at Rajouri Gaden, New Delhi.

(ii) Installation of the following imported transit electronic exchanges for which global tenders have been invited and are under scrutiny.

Transit Telex Exchanges at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras with an aggregate capacity of 10,000 trunks/junctions; anticipated cost is Rs. 16 crores.

Transit Trunk Automatic Telephone Exchanges at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Bhopal, Agra and Belgaum with an aggregate capacity of 20,000 trunks/junctions. Anticipated cost is Rs. 28 crores.

(iii) Installation of a 10,000 line imported electronic local exchange at Cooperage Bombay for which tenders are likely to be invited shortly; anticipated cost is Rs. 6 crores;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has finalised the specification for obtaining trial local exchanges. Items of work regarding choice of the system and its indigenous production will be taken up after the policy for introduction of the electronic exchanges into the network is finalised.

Furnishings in Government Offices

4762. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently suggested for introducing cheap and sim-

ple furnishings in Central Government Offices; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and whether this suggestion is being accepted by the various Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quantum of Ganga Waters at Farrakka

4763. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of water received by India under agreement with Bangladesh regarding sharing of Ganga Waters at Farrakka has been sufficient for the need to keep the Calcutta in working condition;

(b) whether last year the water received in the dry seasons were not sufficient to deepen the channel of the Bhagirathi; and

(c) whether any proposals have been made to revise the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal before the Government to revise the Agreement.

केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू अनुसंधान संस्थान, पूसा बिहार में
दैनिक मजदूरी वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित
किया जाना

4765. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू अनुसंधान, संस्थान
पूसा बिहार, में 47 कर्मचारी दस वर्ष से अधिक
समय से दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली ने अपने पत्र सं० एफ० एल०-1-58/75 ई ई III दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 1977 के अनुसार इनकी सेवाएं नियमित करने के आदेश जारी किये थे;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू अनुसंधान पूसा, विहार ने उनकी सेवाएं नियमित नहीं की हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इनकी सेवाएं नियमित करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी और सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू अनुसंधान संस्थान राजमुन्दी में 1-4-77 से सहायक स्टाफ ग्रेड I की श्रेणी में 47 स्थान बनाने की स्वीकृति 29 अगस्त, 1977 को दी गई थी ताकि इस संस्थान और इसके उप केन्द्रों में 47 आकस्मिक (कभी 2 काम पर लगाए जाने वाले) मजदूरों को नियमित बनाने में सुविधा हो सके ।

संस्थान से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ये सब पद 47 आकस्मिक मजदूरों को भर्ती करके अब भर दिये गये हैं । संस्थान के रिकार्ड के अनुसार तम्बाकू अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूसा (विहार) में पिछले 10 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से 33 और आकस्मिक मजदूर कार्य वहां कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). संस्थान ने सूचना दी है कि स्थायी तौर पर खपाने के लिए 33 आकस्मिक मजदूरों में से कोई भी तम्बाकू अनुसंधान केन्द्र पूसा में अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया जा सका है । क्योंकि वे श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1973 के कार्यालय जापन सं० ई० ई० 16(8)/73-I में दी गई अपेक्षाओं को पूरा नहीं कर सके ।

फिर भी संस्थान तथा इसके उप केन्द्रों में कार्य करने वाले आकस्मिक मजदूरों को नियमित करने का प्रस्ताव स्थायी किये जाने की अपेक्षाओं से छूट से संबंधित श्रम मंत्रालय के कार्यालय का उपरोक्त जापन हाल में (5-3-79) को संस्थान से प्राप्त हुआ है । संस्थान के निदेशक से केन्द्र और उप केन्द्र वार प्रत्येक आकस्मिक मजदूर से संबंधित ठीक ठीक छूट देने के बारे में सूचना मांगी गई है । इन व्यूरे के प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

चूंकि संस्थान के किसी अधिकारी द्वारा आकस्मिक मजदूरों को जानबूझ कर नियमित न करने के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई हाथ नहीं है; इसलिए अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Request from Maharashtra to allow Sugar Factory to hire outside Godowns

4766. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a request from Government of Maharashtra to allow the sugar factories in Maharashtra to hire out-side godowns or keep the sugar stock in factory area with temporary precautionary arrangements as the sugar factory godowns are already full due to increase in production;

(b) if so, when and what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future; and

(c) whether the Government propose to refuse the request; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In view of heavy production of sugar during 1977-78 and in the current season, the sugar factories in Maharashtra have been permitted to store sugar in non-duty paid outside godowns within the radius of 40 kms. of the factory and in case any factory desires to store the sugar even beyond 40 kms. such a request would also be considered on merits.

Cooperation from Australia for Development of Sheep Wool Technology and Animal Husbandry in Rajasthan

4767. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Australia in his recent visit has expressed desire for close co-operation between India and Australia for the development of sheep wool technology and animal husbandry in the State of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the talk, if held any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली वन्य जीवन कर्मचारियों द्वारा खालों का जकड़ा जाना

4768. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली वन्य जीवन कर्मचारियों द्वारा 17 फरवरी, 1979 को कुतुब रोड पर लगभग 3 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की लोमड़ी, गीदड़, जंगली बिल्ली आदि की खालें पकड़ी गई थीं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन फर्मों के लोग इस बारे में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। यह सूचना मिलने पर कि कुछ व्यक्ति वन्य प्राणियों की खालों का अवैध धन्धा कर रहे हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन के वन्य प्राणी विभाग के अधिकारियों ने श्रीनगर गोल्डन ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी, 111, कुतुबरोड, दिल्ली पर छापा मारा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लोमड़ियों, गीदड़ों और जंगली बिल्ली आदि की 4298 अपहिष्टकृत खालों के 21 बंडल जब्त किए गए। ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी को ये बंडल निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने प्रेषित किए थे :—

1. श्री गुलाम नबी, दिल्ली 7 बंडल

2. श्री तेहम्मद अलताफ, दिल्ली 2 बंडल

3. श्री जफरखान, दिल्ली 1 बंडल

4. मलिक फर हाऊस, नई दिल्ली 11 बंडल

कोई भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। जब्त सम्पत्ति को दिनांक 18-2-79 को न्यायालय में पेश किया गया था। न्यायालय ने उन खालों को सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा बेचने तथा वसूल होने वाली धन-राशि को खजाने में जमा कराने का आदेश दिया है। जब्त सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का पता सार्वजनिक नीलामी के पश्चात् ही चलेगा। मामला न्यायालय में है।

Organisations Working for Urban and Town Planning in Delhi

4769. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various organisations which are working in the field of urban and town planning in Delhi;

(b) the precise delineation of the functions of the various organisations concerned and the extent of overlapping and duplication of functions noticed so far;

(c) the actual cost incurred on each organisation during each of the last three years *vis-a-vis* there achievements; and

(d) whether Government propose to integrate and streamline their working so as to subserve vital national needs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority, Town and Country Planning Organisation and Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

(b) Their functions are complementary and supplemental.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Progress of Project Tiger

4770 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the progress made by the 'Project Tiger',

(b) whether some of the sanctuaries and national parks selected for the project have now been found not suitable for the conservation of the tiger, and

(c) when the project as a Central Government project is proposed to be wound up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir An assessment of the progress of the Project Tiger is made every year on the basis of the annual reports received from the Tiger Reserves in which the achievements both financial and physical are indicated This is placed before the Steering Committee (Project Tiger) for detailed scrutiny The progress of the Project Tiger is also assessed by the Senior Officers concerned of the Forestry Division and the State Governments by visits to the Reserves

(b) No Sir None of the sanctuaries and national parks selected under the project have been found not suitable for the conservation of the tiger as the population of tiger and its prey animals have increased

(c) The Project Tiger will be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is no proposal at present

to wind up the project as a Central Sector Scheme

Financial Crisis of the Institute for
Blind Panchkuan Road Delhi

4771 DR BIJOY MONDAL
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA

SHRI G M BANATWALLA
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Institution for the Blind on Panchkuan Road, Delhi one of the oldest of its kind, has been facing acute financial crisis, and

(b) whether Central Government propose to take over this Institution and if not whether Government propose to give direct grant to this Institution and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) A representation to this effect has been recently received from the Institution concerned

(b) No Sir There is no proposal to take over the Institution or to give direct grant to the Institution. Under the rules governing the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped, the Central Government assists those organisations which propose to expand their existing activities Grant for maintenance are to be given by the local Governments, in this case the Delhi Administration, which has already taken suitable action in the

matter. The representation referred to at (a) above has been sent to the Delhi Administration for further action in the matter.

Ashok Mehta Committee Report

4772 DR BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;

SHRI YUVRAJ

SHRI R K MHALGI.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Panchayat Raj Committee headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) action Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report has already been circulated among the Hon'ble Members. Main Recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Panchayat Raj Institutions are, however, laid on the table of House [Placed in Library See No LT-4173/79].

(c) Report is under consideration of the Government.

Demolition of Hutments in 'G' and 'H' Blocks, New Delhi

4773 SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Barracks/Hutments in 'G' and 'H' Blocks in New Delhi

used for office accommodation were built and what is their expected life;

(b) what is the criteria for ordering their demolition,

(c) is it a fact that due to dilapidated condition of these hutments, all the Defence establishments are being shifted to other new buildings, and

(d) if so, under what circumstances other departments are made to move to these barracks once these are vacated for demolition, specially when these do not have any civic amenities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) These Barracks/Hutments in 'G' and 'H' blocks were constructed in the year 1942-43. These are now unsafe without renovation/strengthening. However, after renovation/strengthening their life shall increase by about 10 years.

(b) Barracks which are unsafe and are not to be renovated have to be dismantled.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Agricultural Input

4774 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of each of agricultural inputs as at the end of December, 1974, 1976, 1977 and December, 1978; and

(b) Government's reaction, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The prices of some of the major agricultural inputs viz., Fer-

tilisers, Seeds and Pesticides as they existed at the end of December, 1974, 1976, 1977 and 1978 are indicated in the Statements annexed (Annexures) I to II). It will be seen therefrom that the prices of most of the commonly used inputs were, barring some exceptions, generally lower in Decem-

ber, 1978 as compared to the prices prevailing in December, 1974.

The prices of agricultural inputs are under constant review with the object of ensuring that, as far as possible, their use should remain remunerative to the farmer.

Statement I

Annexure—I

(Rs. per tonne)

Name of Fertilizer	Retail prices at the end of December, ₹			
	1974	1976	1977	1978
Urea 40% N	2,000	1,750	1,550	1,550
Ammonium Sulphate	935	935	935	935
<i>Calcium Ammonium Nitrate</i>				
25% N	1,095	1,015	1,015	1,015
26% N	1,145	1,060	1,060	1,060
Muriate of Potash	1,230	910	805	805
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	3,000	2,210	2,210	2,210
<i>Complex & Compound Fertilizers</i> <i>20-20-0 (Nitrophosphate)</i>				
Imported	1,855	1,660	1,590	1,590
Indigenous	*	1,950	1,760	1,760
28-28-0	*	2,600	2,340	2,340
<i>N.P.Ks.</i>				
12-32-16 Imported	2,415	2,350	2,350	2,350
Indigenous	*	2,470	2,090	2,090
15-15-15	1,700	1,570	1,520	1,520
17-17-17	2,590	1,970	1,810	1,810

* = Not available.

NOTE : Where the prices of imported varieties and indigenous of the same fertilizers are different, these have been shown separately.

Statement—II

Statement showing the sale price of different seeds by the National Seeds Corporation as they existed at the end of December, 1974, 1976, 1977 and 1978

(Rs. per Quintal)

Name of Crop/Seed	Sale price at the end of December			
	1974	1976	1977	1978
1. Hybrid Maize	460	400 to 425	400 to 425	400 to 42
2 Hybrid Bajra	1,050	955	650	650
3 Hybrid Sorghum				
(i) C.S.H. I	800	730	730	790
(iii) C.S.H. 5	1,050	955	885	885
4 Wheat all varieties	320	240 to 255	255 to 265	255 to 265
5. Paddy Seeds				
(i) Coarse and medium coarse	265	180	180 to 200	190 to 225
(ii) Fine & Medium Fine varieties	285	190 to 216	220	230
6. Jute Seeds				
(a) Capsularius	600	750	950	700
(b) Olorious	650	750	870	550

Statement—III

Statement showing the prices of the commodity used and important Pesticides as they existed at the end of December, 1974, 1976, 1977 and 1978.

Rs. per m. ton (tech)

S. No.	Name of Pesticide	Price at the end of December			
		1974	1976	1977	1978
1	B.H.C.	4,500	5,500	3,700	4,000
2	D.D.T.	12,930	12,930	11,930	11,930
3	Malathion	28,000	28,000	26,000	25,000
4	Calaryl	36,000	36,000	..	55,000
5	Endosulfan	47,000	67,000	..	75,000
6	Dimethoate	73,350	73,350	73,350	73,350
7	Fenitrothion	67,470	67,470	67,470	66,150
8	Aluminium Phosphide	1,35,000	90,000	72,000	66,000
9	Zinc Phosphide	35,000	51,000	45,000	44,000
10	Copper Oxochloride	23,000	26,000	20,000	21,050
11	2, 4-D.	32,800	24,000	20,000	22,000

Prohibition in Lakshadweep

4775 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in press following the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Lakshadweep that the Lakshadweep administration proposes to introduce prohibition in that Union Territory,

(b) whether the administration has approached the Centre with proposals to that effect,

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that people in Lakshadweep hardly drink due to religious reasons and

(d) if so, what is the purpose of imposing prohibition on people who by themselves refrain from drink ing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SO-
CIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GUL-
SHAN) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir

(d) Although by and large the peo-
ple of Lakshadweep do not take al-
coholic drinks due to religious rea-
sons, some people have been found
consuming liquor. The purpose of
introducing prohibition is to prohibit
drinking in the Union Territory with
reference to the policy of the local
people. There is also a demand for
introducing prohibition from the
general public.

बाँकों की प्रगति के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय
निवेदन

4776 श्री बी० बी० हुडे क्या कृषि और
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों
को निवेदन किया है कि वे बाँकों की प्रगति के लिए काम करें
ताकि उन्हें बाँकों में ही सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें,

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण लोगों की मदद
करने के लिए कोम-जैन से उद्योग लगाने का विचार
है, और

(ग) उस म किसने बाँकों और कितने बाँकों का,
राज्यवार, काम मिलेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों/गांवों के
विकास की दृष्टि से समन्वित ग्राम विकास की है।
चाल बिसास वर्ष के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास
कार्यक्रम 2300 खण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया जा
रहा है। इन में से 2000 खण्ड लघु किसान
विकास एजेंसी मुख्यालय और वायव्य और
कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास की तीन विभाग वायव्यमा क
अन्तर्गत लागू हुए एक अथवा अधिक क्षेत्रों में
चुन गए हैं तथा 300 खण्ड इन विशेष वायव्यमा
के अन्तर्गत से न लागू हुए क्षेत्रों में चुन गए हैं। जालू
पंचवर्षीय योजना (1974-83) के शेष वर्षों के
दौरान 300 नए खण्डों का उपयुक्त तीन विशेष
वायव्यमा के परिचालन क्षेत्र के बाहर से चुन जाने
का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रकार 1952-53 तक
वायव्यमा के अन्तर्गत कुल 3500 खण्ड लागू
आएंगे। वायव्यमा का मुख्य उद्देश्य गांव तथा सीमांत
विशाल, कृषि श्रमिकों ग्रामीण शहरी और
अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के
व्यक्तियों को लाभ देना लगे हुए गांव लक्षित वर्गों के
लिए प्रतिवर्ष राजस्व सृजन करना तथा उन
के आय स्तर को बढ़ाना है। विभिन्न
योजनाओं का तैयार करना तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने
के लिए विस्तृत मार्ग दर्शन मिडलान राज्यो
तथा केन्द्र शांतिन क्षेत्रों का जारी कर दिए गए
हैं।

(ख) समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के
अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से कृषि तथा अन्य मध्यम
सह विधियां में विकास प्रयत्न का तत्पर करना है।
तथापि, गौण तथा तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रतिवर्ष राज-
स्व के अवसर सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से ग्रामी-
ण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यक्रम का भी
समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत रूप
में शामिल किया गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में
स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योग खाद्य उत्पादों,
तथा चमड़े का वस्तुओं, कागज पालक दस्तकारी,
जिन में खाद्य विशाल, तम्बाकू और पेय पदार्थों।
सूती वस्त्रों और अन्य वस्त्र उत्पादों चमड़ा
तथा चमड़े की वस्तुओं, कागज पालक दस्तकारी
मिट्टी के बरतनों, बर्तनों, माटों, कृषि
औजारों के रखरखाव आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों
में विभिन्न ग्रामाधारों के विकास की सम्भावना पर
निर्भर रहेगा। उपयुक्त उद्योगों की सूची
निर्देशिका है।

(ग) 1976-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम
विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित के
लिए चुने गए 2300 खण्डों के राज्यवार आवंटन

को वसतिवाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [कृपया ध्यान में रखा गया। देखिये मक्या एल टी -4174/79]।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिये दूध और डबल रोटी

4777. श्री श्री 0 जी 0 हुंते . क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर पालिका के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे बच्चों को दूध और डबल रोटी देने का निर्णय किया था,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पीछे उन को डबल रोटी मिला करती थी लेकिन अब वह भी बन्द कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) (क) से (ग). नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बताया है कि उन्होंने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्कूलों की नसरी तथा प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को दूध और डबल रोटी मुहैया करने का निर्णय किया है। फिनहाल, डबल-रोटी महय्या की जा रही है।

मध्याह्न भोजन की सप्लाई एक नियमित बात है, परन्तु किसी प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार घा जाने से इनकी सप्लाई भ्रष्ट-व्यस्त हो जाती है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि उन की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, यूनिसेफ योजना के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1978 में 25 टन दूध का पाउडर प्राप्त हुआ था। नगर निगम के बाढ़ भ्रष्ट 39 स्कूलों के बच्चों को फरवरी, 1979 से यह दूध निशुल्क बांटा जा रहा है तथा यह 15-4-1979 तक चलेगा।

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Maharashtra

4778 SHRI V G HANDE.

SHRI GANGADHAR APPA
BURANDE:

SHRI KESHAVRAO
DHONDGE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the villages in Maharashtra have acute shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a representation to the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to fight the scarcity of drinking water with the help from Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Out of 37,778 villages in Maharashtra, 5233 were identified as problem villages (as per survey of 1972) where the problem of drinking water is comparatively acute.

(b) Yes, Sir The Government of Maharashtra have submitted a representation asking for inclusion of a larger number of villages in the list of identified problem villages, by revising the criteria adopted for classifying villages as 'problem villages' under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(c) As first priority, steps are being taken to cover all the problem villages (as per 1972 survey) within a specified time span. 1435 rural water supply schemes for providing safe drinking water to 1605 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2102.38 lakhs have so far been approved under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in respect of the State of Maharashtra

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 310 lakhs was released to Maharashtra in 1977-78 for execution/completion of the approved schemes which is reported to have been utilised almost to the full extent. A further grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 302.50 lakhs has so far been released during 1978-79 on this account, out of the allocation of Rs. 380 lakhs. The programme is to continue during 1979-80. The

State Government is also taking up schemes out of provision under Minimum Needs Programme.

Loss due to Floods in Delhi

4779. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a flood in Delhi in winter this year;

(b) if so, its reasons;

(c) what was the loss of life and property; and

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BURNALA): (a) and (b) Delhi experienced an unusual flood in Yamuna river during February, 1979 due to unprecedented heavy rainfall in its upper catchment on account of a severe western disturbance.

(c) The report received from the Delhi Administration indicates that there was no loss of life and damage to crops was of the order of Rs.25 lacs. No village abadi was affected.

(d) Based on the advance warning issued by the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation the people likely to be affected were warned of the impending floods and arrangements for shifting of moveable property were arranged. Immediate relief measures were also taken by the Delhi Administration.

The Delhi Administration has intimated that free ration to the residents of the affected villages is being distributed whose standing crops were damaged. Suspension of recovery of land revenue and taccavi loan has been ordered. The proposal for remission of land revenue of the areas affected is also under consideration.

The issue about waiving of taccavi loan in respect of flood affected villages is under consideration.

Resettlement of Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

4781. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no policy has been decided so far in the last two years to resettle the remaining Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) how many jhuggi dwellers have been resettled in the last two years;

(d) names of the places where there are still big cluster of jhuggies in Delhi; and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to resettle them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b). The persons who have requested or have made fresh encroachment on Government land during the last two years are not entitled to any resettlement facilities as it is the declared policy of the Government not to tolerate fresh encroachment on Government land. Resettlement facilities to old jhuggi dwellers, when removed, are admissible under the J.J.R. Scheme.

(c) The M.C.D. have reported that 1346 persons have been provided resettlement facilities between 1-4-77 and 23-3-1979 under the J.J.R. Scheme.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have not carried out any such survey. The Ministry of Railways and Defence and Wakf Board and New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that sizeable jhuggi clus-

ters on the lands under their control exist in the areas indicated in the list annexed.

(e) Resettlement facilities under the J.J.R. Scheme, if admissible, will be provided when these persons are removed.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the places showing big clusters of jhuggies on Railway, Defence, Wakf land and in New Delhi Municipal Committee area.

Railway Land

1. Loco Colony
2. Saleemgarh
3. Chelmsford Road
4. Kishanganj
5. Tughlakabad and Yard
6. Shakurbasti
7. Delhi Shahdara
8. Kailash Nagar
9. Level Crossing No 2 to Ganda Nala (D.U.K. Section).
10. Rana Pratap Bagh
11. Azadpur
12. Zakhiya
13. Prem Nagar
14. Delhi Yard
15. Haikesh Nagar

Wakf Land

1. Qabristan Chaunsath Khamba near Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.
2. Qabristan Nabi Karim, Paharganj, New Delhi.
3. Qabristan situated inside Qila Qadam Sharief, Paharganj, New Delhi.
4. Qabristan Dargah Hzt. Kh. Mir Dard, Mir Dard Road, New Delhi.
5. Qabristans bearing Khasra No. 258, 259 & 260, Malkaganj, Subzi Mandi, Delhi.

6. Qabristan Daya Basti Rohtak Road, Delhi.
7. Qabristan at Old Rohtak Road, Delhi.
8. Qabristan Khasra No. 55, Shaikh Sarai, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi
9. Qabristan Hzt. Khawaja Baqibillah, Idgah Road, Delhi.
10. Qabristan Azadpur, Delhi.
11. Qabristan Gappar Shah, Shahadara, Delhi.
12. Qabristan at Kanti Nagar, Shahadar, Delhi.
13. Qabristan Chabutra Yaran, Basti Nizamuddin, New Delhi.

New Delhi Municipal Committee area

1. Pilonji Village in Sarojini Nagar area.

Defence Land

1. Delhi Cantonment (25 small pockets).
2. Anad Parbhat

Houses constructed by D.D.A.

4782. SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of houses constructed by Delhi Development Authority which were ready for occupation during the last three years;

(b) the number of houses which were actually occupied;

(c) the maximum and the minimum periods for which these houses remained unoccupied; and

(d) the economic loss caused to the organisation by such dilatoriness and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Potato Experiment Farm in Bihar

4783. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Potato Experiment Farm is run by the Central Government in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Central Potato Research Station at Patna. This is under the Administrative control of Central Potato Research Institute/India Council of Agriculture Research.

(b) A detailed note indicating the progress is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH STATION, PATNA

The Central Potato Research Station, Patna which has been in operation since 1949 serves an important potato growing region which is suitable for the supply of seed to other areas in the plains. The region is characterized by mild and moderate frost-free winter. This station has made significant contribution in the release of improved varieties such as Kufri, Kuber, Kufri Chamaikar, PS No. 194, 196, 555, 1009, 4904 and 1645. In fact, this station had laid the foundation of sound research programme for the problems of potato production in the plains.

Recently, with the increase in the area under potato in the State, a great difficulty is being experienced for supply of healthy seed of potato to the cultivators. As healthy potato seed plays an important role for successful potato cultivation, the ICAR

has sanctioned a scheme during the fifth five year plan for establishment of breeder's seed production unit at Danapur in Bihar. The State Government has recently transferred one of their State Farms measuring 47 acres to C.P.R.I. take up breeder's seed production work. This year about 2000 qtls. of breeder's seed was produced at this unit which will be supplied to Department of Agriculture, Bihar for further multiplication at their State Farms in different stages. The production of breeder's seed will be further augmented at this unit after development of the land and other facilities.

The main achievement of the Station are as follows:

- (a) *Myzus persicae*: The main vector responsible for spread of leaf roll and Y and A viruses, appears towards the beginning of January and thereafter builds up rapidly. Destruction of haulms of the seed crop before the aphid population builds up prevents seed tuber from getting infected with these viruses. The Station provided the basic information which led to the development of the 'Seed Plot Technique'.
- (b) Survey and study of the important diseases and insect pests of the region have been carried out and their control measures have been worked out.
- (c) It was found that charcoal rot which is responsible for heavy rotting of potatoes in stores could be controlled by lifting the crop early before the soil temperatures went up. Delayed lifting enhanced losses due to rotting.
- (d) Methods of breaking dormancy and utilization of freshly harvested hill seed for planting in the plains were standardized.

- (e) A number of improved varieties which were bred earlier at the Potato Breeding Station, Simla were evaluated and among those O.N. 2236 was released as Kufri Kuber. By exploiting the variability in Phulwa a number of promising P.S. selections were made such as P.S. No. 194, 196, 555, 1008, 4904 and 1645. Out of these varieties O.N. 1645 and P.S. 555 are still in cultivation in Bihar and U.P.
- (f) Interactions among factors of production such as planting time, spacing, seed size and fertiliser were worked out and differential varietal responses to potassic fertiliser were established.
- (g) Problems of storage in ordinary stores and in cold stores were studied and an improvised cool farm store was designed. Factors influencing losses in stores resulting from sprouting and rotting were studied and methods to minimise the losses were worked out.

The breeding work at this station is particularly oriented towards identification of short-duration varieties with tolerance to relatively higher temperature at the time of planting and also to the breeding of such varieties which are resistant to charcoal rot, a serious problem in the eastern plains. It also serves as a feeding centre for the plateau region of Chhota Nagpur, where a Kharif and a rabi crops are grown.

Charcoal rot, common scab and seedpiece decay are serious pathological problems in the region. Studies are in progress to evolve suitable control measures against these diseases. Field screening to select resistant types to charcoal rot and common scab is being done at the station. Better and cheaper fungicides for

minimizing losses due to important diseases have been identified. The studies conducted have shown that black scurf can be reduced by tuber treatment with Agallol (0.5 per cent) solution for 10 minutes, Combined with soil treatment with PCNB at the rate of 30 kg ai/ha and in sandy Loam soils with application of saw dust at the rate of 25 q/ha three weeks before planting. Control of both early and late blights is being successfully achieved by 3-5 sprays of Dithane M-45 at the rate of 2 kg./ha, of Difolatan 80 W at the rate of 2.5 kg a.i./ha. Seed piece decay in early planting has been found to be reduced by treatment of seed pieces in 0.5 per cent solution of Difolatan, Dithane M-45 or Benlate. Studies on control of aphids have shown the soil application of phorate, Aldicarb and Carbofuran at 1.5 kg a.i./ha. Heptachlor and Aldrin application at the rate of 45 kg./ha before planting gave an effective control of cutworms.

Physiological experiments carried out at Patna have given basic information on the growth behaviour of potato in the eastern plains. The studies on the control of cracking in the tubers of Kufri Jyoti through cultural practices such as irrigation and nutrition have given interesting results. The exploitation of solar energy for making chips of potato with labour-intensive low-cost devices has also been successful. It is also seen that potatoes with high drymatter can be grown in the region.

The station of Patna has the necessary facilities by way of land (27.2 hectares) glasshouses, laboratory, Library and staff. The details of the staff are given below:—

<i>No. of Posts</i>	
1. Scientific	13 (S-I 11, S-2 and S-3 one each)
2. Technical	32
3. Administrative	12
4. Supporting Staff	41
Total	98

मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण फसलों को हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय दल

4784. श्री मनुना प्रसाद शास्त्री . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रोबा, सतना और छतरपुर जिलों में सितम्बर, 1978 के पहले सप्ताह में आई अमृतपूर्व बाढ़ के परिणाम-स्वरूप सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हो गये, आदि-वासियों और हरिजनों के हजारों मकान डूब गये और लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये की फसल नष्ट हो गई;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सितम्बर, 1978 में बाढ़ से हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाने के लिए 2½ महीने बाद एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल नवम्बर, 1978 में बहा भेजा गया था और यदि हा, तो इसकी देरी से दल भेजने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या बाढ़ में प्रभावित इन जिलों के निधन लोगों में नि शुल्क वितरण के लिये खाद्यान्न सप्लाई नहीं किया गया जब कि बाढ़ में प्रभावित अन्य राज्यों को इस प्रयोजन के लिये लाखों टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया गया था, यदि हा, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरमाला) : (क) राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रोबा, सतना और छतरपुर सहित मध्य प्रदेश के 16 जिलों के 3334 ग्रामों में 54,944 मकानों को क्षति पहुंची तथा 3.40 करोड़ रुपये की फसल को हानि हुई ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने 29-9-1978 तक केन्द्रीय अधिम योजना सहायता की कोई मांग नहीं की थी । 12-10-1978 को राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह यह बताये कि किस तिथि तक वे इस प्रकार की सहायता के लिये आपन प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं तथा केन्द्रीय दल के बारे में लिये उन्हें कौन सी तिथि सुविधाजनक हो सकती है । राज्य सरकार ने 16-10-1978 को सूचित किया कि केन्द्रीय दल नवम्बर, 1978 के दूसरे सप्ताह में बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर सकती है । सन्तुष्ट, 'केन्द्रीय दल ने 21 से 23 नवम्बर, 1978 तक राज्य का दौरा किया ।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1978 में मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को प्रोत्साहित से प्रभावित जिलों में नि शुल्क वितरण हेतु 5000 मीटरी टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया था । वितरण हेतु अभी पर्याप्त भण्डार उपलब्ध है तथा इन में से कुछ जिसे बाढ़ से भी प्रभावित हुये थे, अतः सरकार ने पहले ही से आवंटित गेहूं का बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में भी उपयोग करने की अनुमति दे दी । राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़पीडित क्षेत्रों में नि शुल्क वितरण के लिए खाद्यान्न का और अधिक आवंटन करने हेतु कोई मांग नहीं की । मुफ्त राहत के रूप में खाद्यान्न के नि शुल्क वितरण की अनुमति भूख से होने वाली मौतों को रोकने या उन आकस्मिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये जो "काम के बदले भनाज कार्यक्रम" के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते, के लिये ही कभी-कभी दी जाती है । दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है । अतः भेदभाव बरतने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

4785. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3664 dated the 20th March, 1978 regarding Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi, and state:

(a) whether the list of eligible members of the Sarva Hitkari Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi has since been finalised and set back-cum-demarcation plan released;

(b) if so, the time by which the members are likely to get the plots since the actual allotment of land to the society was made in 1963 and development largely completed at a huge cost in 1972; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to help the poor Government servants, who are mainly members of this Society and have either retired or are at the verge of retirement to get out of the difficulty

since the two Administrators appointed since 1976 could make no headway?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Allotment of plots will be possible only after finalisation of membership is done by the competent authority and after the set back-cum-demarcation is released by the DDA. The administrator has already initiated action.

(i) to resolve the conflicting claims regarding membership

(ii) to complete the development work and obtain the set back-cum-demarcation plan by the DDA expeditiously

Antyodaya Programme in five districts of Rajasthan

4786 **SHRI S S SOMANI** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state

(a) the suggestions and initiative taken by the Planning Commission in October, 1978 on the implementation of the Antyodaya Programme in five districts of Rajasthan, and

(b) whether the findings have been conveyed to the Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH), (a) and (b) The Hon'ble member, perhaps refers to evaluation study conducted by Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in September/October, 1978 in five districts of Rajasthan. The draft report, which have been prepared is still under consideration for finalisation. Hence the findings have not yet been conveyed to the Government of Rajasthan.

Migration of Delhi University students

4787 **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that from Delhi University migration of students is allowed in all Faculties except in Engineering and Technology,

(b) whether it is also a fact that even under compassionate grounds and under special circumstances migration from the faculty of Engineering and Technology is not allowed, and

(c) if so whether Government propose to relax the rules to accommodate such changes at least under special circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) There is a specific provision in the Ordinances of the Delhi University that migration of a student to the University in a course of study to the Degree Examination under the Faculty of Technology is not permitted. No proposal for amending this Ordinance is under the consideration of the University.

However, the University has no objection to any student migrating from any Faculty of the University to any other institution.

Land for Cultivation and Supply of Seeds

4788 **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the total lands in acres available in each State for cultivation;

(b) quantity of the cultivated lands irrigated by canal and tube well waters;

(c) the total amount of seeds for major crops being supplied by the Central Government to each State annually and

(d) the average rate of production per acre for paddy, wheat, jutes in the various States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Data on cultivable area and area under irrigation are collected as a part of land use statistics which become available with some time lag. The latest year for which this information is available relates to 1975-76. The enclosed statement I shows State-wise extent of area available for cultivation and the extent of area benefited by irrigation through canals and tubewells. Data on cultivable area are not collected separately. It is taken to comprise the sum total of land use classes of (i) net area sown, (ii) fallow land including current

fallows, (iii) land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and (iv) culturable waste land.

(c) Central Government does not supply any seed to the State Governments. Production and supply of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, who estimate the effective demand for certified seeds and arrange supplies from various sources to meet the demand in time. The National Seeds Corporation—a Government of India undertaking, however arranged the production of certified seeds of important crops as given in the enclosed Statement II for distribution during the last two years.

(d) The enclosed Statement III indicates the average yield per hectare of rice, wheat and jute in various States for the year 1977-78

Statement-I

Cultivable area and net irrigated area by canals and tubewells during 1975-76 (Provisional)

(In lakhs hectares)

State/Union Territory.	Total cultivable area	Net Irrigated area from	
		Canals	Tubewells
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	158.00	16.27	1.14
Assam	32.55	3.62(b)	..
Bihar	116.60	8.06	8.46
Gujarat (c)	126.50	2.45	1.90
Haryana	17.81	10.36	6.82
Himachal Pradesh	7.89	..	0.02
Jammu and Kashmir	10.65	2.88	0.02
Karnataka	128.34	4.88	(a)
Kerala	24.46	0.86	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	224.89	8.01	0.26
Maharashtra	211.23	3.79(c)	N.A.S.
Manipur	1.64(d)	..	..
Meghalaya	11.00	..	..
Nagaland	1.13	..	..
Orissa	77.61	6.55	N.A.

1	2	3	4
Punjab	42'90	13'83(c)	15'59(c)
Rajasthan	259'49	8'87	0'58
Sikkim		NOT AVAILABLE	
Tamil Nadu	85'19	9'11	0'62
Tripura	3'37	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	210'53	27'43	31'89
West Bengal	70'85	9'60(c)	..
A. & N. Islands	0'67	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh (f)	4'52	0'06	..
D. & N. Haveli	0'21	..	..
Delhi	1'00	0'11	0'33
Gos, Damand and Diu	2'27(d)	..	..
Lakshya Deep	0'03	..	..
Mizoram	5'84	..	..
Pondicherry	0'36	0'11	0'12
All-India	1,857'58	137'75	67'69

(a) Below 50 hectares (b) Relates to the year 1953-54 (c) Estimated (d) Ad-hoc estimates
 (e) Relates to the year 1967-68 (f) Relates to the year 1970-71.—N.A. Not Available.
 N.A.S.—Not Available Separately.

NOTE: —Cultivable area comprises net area sown, current fallows, other fallow land, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and culturable waste land.

Statement II

(Production in Quintals)

Crop	1976-77	1977-78
Maize	9533	17921
Sorghum	18161	14659
Bajra	5480	9500
Paddy	59347	33439
Wheat	125000	186808
Oil Seeds	134	1182
Pulses	272	3218
Fodder	424	771
Fibre	6988	9572
Vegetables	11073	9132
Potato	15550	5190
TOTAL	251962	291392

Statement III

Average yield of Rice, Wheat and Jute

State/Union Territory	(Kg./Ha)			
	Rice 1977-78 (Final)	Wheat 1977-78 (Final)	Jute 1977-78 (Final)	
1	2	3	4	
Andhra Pradesh	1491	686	..	
Assam	1014	1154	985	
Bihar	987	1261	929	
Gujarat	1384	1784	..	
Haryana	2605	2099	..	
Himachal Pradesh	1292	818	..	
Jammu & Kashmir	1679	840	..	
Karnataka	2082	672	..	
Kerala	1514	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	938	909	..	
Maharashtra	1563	792	..	
Manipur	1675	..	@	
Meghalaya	1224	@	1200	
Nagaland	1029	..	..
Orissa	981	1735	1552	
Punjab	3362	2537	..	
Rajasthan	1286	1424	..	
Tamil Nadu	2210	@	..	
Tripura	1221	@	1080	
Uttar Pradesh	1065	1429	1608	
West Bengal	1387	2040	1303	
A. & N. Islands	1059	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	900	@	..	
D. & N. Haveli	1520	@	..	
Delhi	@	2135	..	
Goa, Daman and Diu	1706	..	..
Mizoram	626	..	..
Pondicherry	1934	..	..
All-India	1317	1477	1209	

Notes : (i) The estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

(ii) @Crop being unimportant in the State/Union Territory, average yield has not been calculated.

(iii) Area under the crop is 'nil' or 'negligible'.

Central Boards for Irrigation Projects

4789. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Boards were set up for Irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, the projects for which Central Boards were set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Five Central Boards were set up for irrigation projects. The irrigation projects for which the Boards were set up are:—

1. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project (Gujarat and Rajasthan).

2. Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka).

3. Rajghat Project (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh).

4. Chambal Valley Development Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

5. Bansagar Dam Project (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh).

Of the above, the Chambal Control Board was wound up on 31st August, 1978.

Tobacco Research Station in Andhra Pradesh

4790. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tobacco research station has been established in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Tobacco Research Institute is located at Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh. Another centre is functioning at Venkataramnagudem, West Godavari Dist

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Policy for Provision of P.C.O.s. on Loss.

Categories of Stations

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Blocks Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas & 2,500 or more in Backward or Hilly areas.
- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of sub-Inspector of Police or above.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

Plan for one public call office per village

4791. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend facilities of installing at least one public call office in each village; and

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The department is following a liberal policy for provision of public call offices in the villages. A copy of the latest policy is enclosed herewith. According to this policy there were about 15000 places yet to be provided with telephone facility on 1-4-1978. All these places are proposed to be covered during the current Five Year Plan period.

The policy for remaining villages will be decided afterwards.

Categories of Stations	Condition for provision of Public Call Offices
(8) Out of the way places	(a) Should be beyond 40 kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange, (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
(10) All other stations.	On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

NOTE : For considering the population figures, the population of a town or village alone should be taken into account and that of a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from the central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition with a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

Assistance to voluntary organisations for mobilising youth

4792. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations for mobilising youths for developmental activities, especially in rural areas; and

(b) if so, details regarding the programme and policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Government has already evolved a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Youth. This scheme has been evolved to provide a frame-work for Voluntary Organisations to involve youth in developmental activities especially in the rural areas.

(b) The details regarding the programme and policy of the Government in this regard is spelt out in the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary

Organisations working in the field of Youth, copy of which is available in the Parliament House Library.

अलीगढ़ स्थित सरकारी युवशाला में स्टेशनरी का व्यवस्था होना

4793. श्री तन्नाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और छावास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ स्थित सरकारी युवशाला में तेल तथा स्याही लगकर लगभग एक ट्रक भार कागज खराब हो जाता है तथा व्यर्थ बला जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान ठेकेदारों को ऐसे लगभग -15 ट्रक दिए गए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यर्थ कागज के नाम पर ठेकेदार को काफी मात्रा में अफ़्फा कागज भी दे दिया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले की सूचना मिलने के बाद इस की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा नहीं कराई गई थी ; और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और छावास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). इस की अभी सी जांच की जा रही है ।

Scheme for constructing community godown in every district

4794. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for constructing a community godown in every district in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give Rs. 40,000 to each village Panchayat to augment their financial resources for constructing godowns, as is being done in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have constituted a Working Group to consider in depth the question of creating additional storage capacity in rural areas with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and facilitating scientific storage. The Working Group is examining the matter in all its aspects including the pattern of financing, agency for constructing the storage capacity at village level, and other related matters. The Working Group is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 1979.

Interview by union agriculture secretary on 'Food for Work' programme

4795. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposals being considered by the Government, as stated by the Union Agriculture Secretary in his Press Interview on 16th February, 1979, and published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th February, 1979 to make the 'Food for Work' programme more effective; and

(b) the decisions taken by the Government and the action initiated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). An important proposal under consideration at that time was to allow the State Governments the choice of drawing foodgrains under Food for Work Programme in wheat or rice as they wish.

In view of the comfortable position of rice stocks, it is now being proposed to allow rice eating States to draw the total quantities of foodgrains under the programme in rice if they so wish.

Allotment of Type 'B' Quarters

4796. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the priority date upto December, 1956 was covered by February, 1977 for the allotment of Government accommodation of type 'B' quarters;

(b) if so, number of employees of the year 1957 who have been provided accommodation and upto what priority date;

(c) how much time has been taken to cover this short period of 1957 and the reasons in detail for taking such a long time; and

(d) if so, how much time the Government will take to provide accommodation to this category of employees of the year 1957 who have already completed about 22 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 228 officers whose priority date was upto 25-2-1957 were provided

General Pool accommodation by 80-11-1978.

(c) Nearly seven months have been taken to cover this priority date of 1987. Allotments could be made only when any existing quarters are vacated by their allottees or new quarters are added

(d) A large number of employees with priority date 1957 are awaiting allotment of General Pool accommodation. They could be allotted accommodation only when residence become available either by vacation by the existing allottees or on completion of new residences. While Government have taken up a crash programme of constructing a large number of quarters it would be difficult to indicate any probable date

Type 'B' Government Quarters under Construction

4797 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of type 'B' quarters which are under construction

(b) total number of type 'B' quarters which are expected to be handed over by C.P.W.D. to the Estate Office by the end of the Financial Year for allotment;

(c) what priority date will be covered by the Estate Office in this category by allotting the quarters mention in (b) above; and

(d) what is the total number of quarters expected to be handed over by C.P.W.D. to Estate Office by July 1979 and expected priority date to be covered by July, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (d) Details of the type 'B' quarters under construction in general pool, quarters expected to be handed over for allotment during March, 1979 and expected to be handed over between April and July 1979 are given in the Annexure

In Delhi some quarters are likely to be utilised for allotment of alternative accommodation to the occupants of the old quarters which are being got vacated for the purpose of re-development. In addition to new quarters, existing quarters also fall vacant due to retirement/transfer, etc., of the allottees. It is therefore, not possible to indicate precisely the date of priority likely to be covered

Statement

Number of type 'B' quarters under construction, number of quarters which are expected to be handed over by the C.P.W.D. to the Estate Office during March 1979 and the number of quarters to be handed over between April 1979 and July, 1979

Name of the city	Number of type 'B' quarter		
	Under construction	Expected to be handed over for allotment during March, 1979	Expected to be handed over between April, 1979 and, July 1979
1	2	3	4
New Delhi	9487	490	897
Bombay	1680	60	180
Calcutta	1352	116	196

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	88	..	36
Ghaziabad.	120	..	120
Simla	64	..	..
Madras	207	..	.
Bangalore	276	..	..
	6274	660	1429

Procurement of Different varieties of Paddy

4798. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay
a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of paddy of various varieties i.e. the "Phalguna, Tella Hansa and Surekha" procured by the Food Corporation of India since October 1, 1978 upto 31st January, 1979 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of rice exported or proposed to be exported to various countries; and

(c) the price paid to farmers and price paid by importers per quintal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) During Octo-
ber, 1978 to January, 1979 the Food
Corporation of India procured about
1.60 lakh tonnes of paddy in Andhra

Pradesh. Variety-wise details are
given as under:—

Variety	Quantity procured ('000 tonnes)
Phalguna	2.9
Tella Hansa	0.6
Surekha	47.9
Other	107.4
TOTAL	159.8

(b) An agreement has been concluded on 23-10-1978 for supplying on commercial basis to Mauritius a quantity of 24,000 tonnes of rice. This rice is to be shipped by June, 1979. Another agreement has recently been entered into on 27-1-1979 with the Government of Mauritius for the supply of a further quantity of 12,000 tonnes of rice on commercial basis, with an option to the Government of Mauritius to purchase an additional quantity of 12,000 tonnes. Shipments of this rice will take place from November, 1979 onwards.

Under the Protocol signed on 19-7-1978 between the Governments of India and Libya the former has agreed to supply 10,000 tonnes of rice to the latter. Detailed arrangements regarding price, quality of rice, delivery period, etc., are still to be finalised.

It has been decided to supply to the USSR rice of the value equivalent to the value of 6 lakh tons of crude oil to be imported from that country in exchange. The detailed arrangements in regard to this transaction are still to be worked out.

It has also been decided to permit State Governments to export rice upto 30,000 tonnes each, if they ask for such a permission.

(c) Price support is extended in respect of paddy only and not rice. The support prices fixed by the State Government for 1978-79 kharif marketing season for various varieties of paddy are as under:—

	Rs. per quintal
Short Bold (Coarse)	85.00
Long Bold (Medium)	88.00
Medium Slender (Fine)	95.00
Long/Short Slender (Superfine)	103.00

It is not in the public interest to disclose the sale price of rice agreed to be supplied to Mauritius.

Fodder Pelletisation Plant in Paderio Andhra Pradesh

4799. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to set up a Fodder Pelletisation Plant in Paderio Agency, Andhra Pradesh jointly by the Indo-Swiss Project and the Integrated Tribal Development Agency to utilise abundant Grass available in forest; and

(b) if so, the investment on this project and the benefits of the Project to the people in the area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government

of India have not made such a proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Resistance from People of Chhotanagpur Bihar) to Irrigation Project

4800. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the stiff resistance from the people of Chhotanagpur (Bihar) to the big irrigation project like that on Koel Kero and Subarnarekha; if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that in these projects the area of land benefited would be less than the area submerged and a large number of people would be displaced and impossible to be rehabilitated either with land or job; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It has been reported by the Government of Bihar that there had been some protests by the people likely to be affected by the construction of Chandil Dam on Subarnarekha for rehabilitation, employment and contract opportunities and over the amount of compensation for their land.

(b) It is not a fact that the areas to be submerged under these projects will outweigh the benefits. As against 34,413 ha. of land likely to be submerged under Subarnarekha Project an area of 2.31 lakh ha. will get irrigation benefits. Similarly under Koel-Kero Hydro Electric Project an area of 17,814 ha. is likely to be submerged but the first stage of the project is expected to generate 710 MW of electricity and provide a valuable and economic peaking capacity to the Bihar/Eastern Regional Grid.

(c) It has been reported by the Government of Bihar that assurances for reasonable price of land, provision of house for house and some land to landless or those left with less than one acre of land and reasonable opportunities for job and contract to persons displaced by Subarnarekha project by State Government have been given. The State Government have also added that similar assurances have been given by them to those affected by Koel Kero Project. The State Government have also reported that it will be possible for them to rehabilitate all the displaced persons.

12.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED TO
LOK SABHA ON 22-3-1979 ABOUT SHRI
JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

MR SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received three notices of Adjournment Motion tabled by Sarvashri K Lakkappa, Sougata Roy and V Kishore Chandra S. Dco. The first notice reads as follows:

"The incorrect information furnished to the Lok Sabha on March 22, 1979 about the death of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the condolence motion moved by the Prime Minister and the subsequent news put out by All India Radio about the progress being made by Jayaprakash Narayan".

I have given my consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motion under Rule 56. Shri K. Lakkappa may now ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Chazipur): I rise on a point of order relating to the moving of the adjournment motion. Under Rule 57, notice of an adjournment motion shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the

motion is proposed to be made. This motion has been given to you many days before. Under rule 57, one of the pre-requisites of an adjournment motion is that it must be given the day it is proposed to be taken up in the House. Once again I have to remind you that never in the parliamentary history of the world it has happened that notice is given on one day and it is taken up for discussion on some other day, because it means there is no sense of urgency. In case it was taken up the other day, and again today, it means, there is no sense of urgency. I would like to have your ruling, as it is not in accordance with the rules nor according to the world-wide conventions of Parliament. So, it should not be taken up today.

MR SPEAKER: I do not uphold the point of order, because these questions have been decided earlier. I over-rule the point of order;

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: On what grounds?

MR. SPEAKER: The motion has been made and on that day itself. I had already said, I am giving consent, but I am fixing a different day

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: You are the Presiding Officer. It cannot be postponed for any time.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been done a number of times earlier.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order under rules 56, 60 and 61. Rule 56 says:

'Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.'

You adjourn the routine business of the House today. You should have

done it two days earlier. How could you postpone it?

MR. SPEAKER: A number of times earlier, Speakers have postponed it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: A wrong convention is being laid down.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you may ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg leave of the House to move the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody opposing the motion for leave?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: As the leave is opposed, may I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places?

I am told that there are more than 50 members in support of the motion. So, leave is granted. The adjournment motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. Two and a half hours have been allotted for its discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against the observations made by Mr. Justice...

MR. SPEAKER: You have just given it. I have to examine the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice only today morning.

12.06 hrs.

RE LAYING OF CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER: On 23rd March, 1979, when the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Zulfikarullah, sought

to lay on the Table certain Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962 Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that these Notifications should have been circulated to the Members in advance and only then these Notifications could be laid on the Table of the House. I had then observed that I would look into the matter; in the meantime, the laying of the Notification was postponed.

I have gone into the matter and I find that on 16th March 1979, while replying to the General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1979-80, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance announced withdrawal of certain levies mentioned in his budget speech of 28th February 1979. All the Notifications mentioned at item 5(1), which were sought to be laid on the Table, have been issued to give effect to the changes in the 1979 budget proposals, as announced by the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 16th March, 1979.

It would have been obviously better if these Notifications had been laid on the Table at the earliest. I would like to reiterate in this context that the recommendations made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (1974) should be strictly followed.

श्री सरव दास (बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice. I have serious objection....

श्री सरव दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपकी नीति विषय का....

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have serious objection to item No. 5.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us come to item No. 5.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have made an observation. I have documentary evidence to prove....

श्री शरद यादव : मेने वार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था ...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice.

श्री शरद यादव : प्रपोज नोटिस, मेरी बात सुनिए।

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice; I will consider it.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras (Administration) Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4145/79.]

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ETC. OF REGIONAL ENGG. COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4146/79.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad for the period January, 1977 to June, 1978.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad for the period January, 1977 to June, 1978.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/79.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF VISVA BHARATI, SANTINIKETAN FOR 1977-78, STATEMENT RE. REGIONAL ENGG. COLLEGES FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF I.I.H., DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY, RAMPUR, FOR 1976-77

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg also to lay:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1977-78.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons or not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4148/79.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining

reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Regional Engineering Colleges for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4149/79.]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4150/79.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur for the year 1976-77 together with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 1976-77.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report mentioned at 4(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4151/79.]

AUDIT REPORT ETC. OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION AND OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI FOR 1977-78

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg to lay:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section

(4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4152/79.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4153/79.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptrol-

† English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 22nd December, 1978.

ler and Auditor General
theron.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4154/79.]

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में मामले पर राज्य सभा में गलत बयानी के बारे में मैंने शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है। आप स्वीकार क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: If you give it in writing, I will consider it.

श्री शरद यादव : एक भ्रष्टाचारी के मामले को दवाने का काम हो रहा है ...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: * * *

RE. LAYING OF CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS—contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I draw your attention to the Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the First Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: If I may tell you, there are certain practical difficulties. I have gone into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have made out a case. You give me just five minutes. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (First Lok Sabha) at page 8, Chapter X states:

"METHODS OF GIVING PUBLICITY TO STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS

The Committee feel that it is very essential to give publicity to statutory rules and orders all over India in such a way that the public is aware of them and understands them properly. From the following reply of the Ministry of Law, to

whom a reference was made on the subject, the Committee note that there is no systematic procedure or machinery to give such publicity:—"

The Law Ministry state:

"statutory rules and orders made by the Ministry of Law are generally published in the Gazette of India and copies thereof sent to the State Government who, according to the importance and intent of applicability of the rules and orders make arrangements, in their discretion to give publicity to them or translate them for the use of the public."

So, they have given a clear directive. Then I sent a special messenger to the Government of India Press to get a copy. Sir, have you got a copy of the Gazette?

MR. SPEAKER: No. You go on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you look at the Gazette Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (i) dated 16th March, the first item under Central Excises, G.S.R. No. 237(E) relates to a specified item, biscuits. You go next to G.S.R. 238(E). It refers to a specific item, diesel oil. Now you come to G.S.R. 239(E). No mention of the commodity is made there. Again in G.S.R. 243(E) there is no mention of the commodity. The Gazette has not publicised what they are under an obligation to publicize, besides circulating it to the Members. The List of Business mentions the names of the commodities, diesel oil, soap, all these things. This is only meant for Members of Parliament. This does not go to the people. It should be explicitly made clear in the Gazette, which they have not done. Unfortunately, you have not got a copy of the Gazette. I can give you my copy.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it now. I am very thankful to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you see G.S.R. 239(E) at the bottom of page 450, there is no mention of the commodity. Similarly, in page 451, if you see G.S.R. 243(E), there is no mention of the commodity. They are violating the directive of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. They are wanting to keep the people in utter darkness. Therefore, unless they publish it explicitly and clearly in the Gazette in accordance with the letter and spirit of the directive of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, it cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, have you anything to say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I have nothing to say except seek your guidance. Already, the Committee has laid down the procedure. Whenever any notification is made, we seek your permission and lay it on the Table of the House. We draft the notification and send it to the Ministry of Law. They vet it. Then they are published, and we lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: There is no right of reply here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to save the time of the House. Please refer G. S.R. 229(E). Its date of notification is 13th March, 1979. Let Mr. Agrawal read it and tell us what is the commodity under reference. They have to re-publish the notification and then come before the House. If it is laid on the Table of the House today, it will be killing your own committee's directions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Subordinate Legislation Committee has said that all sensitive notifications must be done in a particular manner, and others in a different manner, but they have not defined what is sensitive and what is not. In this particular case, what happened is that the Minister had already announced on the floor of the House the concessions and the with-

drawals. Therefore, I am doubtful whether this can be considered a sensitive notification as such. All the same, in the spirit of the directions given by the Subordinate Legislation Committee, they should have done it. I direct them that hereafter they should do it. It is not for me to decide whether it is invalid. We are guided by the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are the watch-dog; we keep on barking but nothing happens

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. There must be a limit for all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So far as I am concerned, sky is the limit.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly!

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— contd.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND UNION PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): On behalf of Shri Zulfiqarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions), issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 237(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979, regarding concessional rate of duty on biscuits.
- (ii) GSR 238(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified.
- (iii) G.S.R. 239(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding revised effective duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified.
- (iv) G.S.R. 240(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty for diesel oil not otherwise specified on cer-

tain specification produced in the State of Assam or Bihar at a level equal to that applicable to furnace oil.

- (vi) G.S.R. 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on tooth-paste.
- (iv) G.S.R. 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1978 regarding effective rate of duty on household and laundry soap.
- (vii) G.S.R. 243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979, regarding concessional rate of duty on soap falling under sub-item (2) of item No. 15 in Notification No. 53/79 dated the 1st March 1979 and whose value does not exceed Rs. 7,800 per tonne.
- (viii) G.S.R. 244(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979, regarding revised value limit for footwear eligible to complete exemption.
- (ix) G.S.R. 245(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March 1979 regarding revised basic excise duty for matches produced in the power operated sector.
- (x) G.S.R. 246(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No. 100/79 dated the 1st March, 1979, for deletion of locks and tooth brushes from the Table annexed to the notification.
- (xi) G.S.R. 247(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979, regarding effective rate of duty on locks of all sorts and keys therefor.
- (xii) G.S.R. 248(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on tooth brushes.

(xiii) G.S.R. 249(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1979 regarding effective rate of duty on connexions

(2) A copy of an Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) to the Notifications mentioned at item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4155/79]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 229(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1979 regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling in to Indian Rupees and vice versa under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4156/79.]

(4) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1979 under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund, Act 1968

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4157/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 6.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मैंने आपत्ति का नोटिस दिया है (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Only two members have given notice of objection. I am going to hear them only, Shri Tripathi and Shri Paswan.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कनौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लिखकर दिया था कि प्राइम नं० 6 और 7 पर मैं अपनी आपत्ति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस तरह तो हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी में भाषण देते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ लोक सभा सचिवालय अपनी रिपोर्ट का केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण पेश करता है — यह राष्ट्र भाषा का अपमान है। मेरी रिपोर्ट हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 6 is both in Hindi and in English.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : भाषा प्राइम 6 (2) को देखिये—यह दोनों भाषाओं में आनी चाहिये । इसी तरह से प्राइम 7 दोनों भाषाओं में वेज की जानी चाहिये—लेकिन इन दोनों को केवल अंग्रेजी में वेज किया गया है ।

(Interruptions)

श्री राम त्रिपाठी वास्तविक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में हाउस में हमेशा चर्चा होती है और आप हमेशा रुलिंग भी देते हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं आप के आदेशों का आप के सेक्रेटरीयट द्वारा पालन भी किया जाता है या नहीं ।

मैं इस समय आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहूंगा—जब आप ने अपने सचिवालय को आदेश दे रखा है तो उसका पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है । यह एक सर्वप्रधानिक चीज है, किसी कमेटी का मामला नहीं है, जब आप किसी देशी भाषा में काम-काज नहीं चला सकते हैं तो कम से कम उस को अंग्रेजी की साथ तो रखिये । इस के 5 दिन पहले भी मैंने कहा था, सब आपने यह कहा था—
I will look into the matter.

आप देखिये—पी० ए० सी० की 1977 में 11 रिपोर्ट आई, 1978 में 28 रिपोर्ट आई, एस्टी-मेट्स कमेटी की 5 रिपोर्ट आई—लेकिन ये सब रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में आई । आज मैं आप से स्पष्ट रूप से व्यवस्था चाहूंगा—आप इस रिपोर्ट को हाउस में रखवाने से पहले व्यवस्था कीजिये—क्या इस सदन में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी ही चलेंगी या आप उस के साथ देशी भाषा हिन्दी को भी चलाना चाहते हैं ? इस व्यवस्था के बाद आप रिपोर्ट वेज करने की अनुमति दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Last time, when the objection was taken I had given a direction that all reports must be placed in both the languages English as well as Hindi ...

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : (उज्जैन) : फिर यह अंग्रेजी में क्यों आती है ?

(Interruptions)

श्री मोहन लाल विष्ट (बुर्बा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर स्टॉक की बहुत कमी है, इसी वजह से रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं होती है । अभी 4 हजार वेज अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन होने बाकी हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. The other day, when the objection was taken, it was explained that some of the reports could not be placed because the printing in Hindi was not possible and there was not enough press facility. Therefore, several members from the Hindi-speaking areas sent me a letter saying that by July, I must try to make the arrangement for publishing reports in both the languages and up till then, the report may be placed in whatever language it is ready. It is on the basis of that letter that I have permitted it. I shall try to have the reports placed in both languages by July.

12.20 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND TWELTH AND HUNDRED FIFTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) on

Paragraph 26 of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to overpayments made on five year recurring deposit accounts.

(2) Hundred and fifteenth Report (English version) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Thirty-third Report on Haldia Dock Project.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of External Affairs—working of Indian Diplomatic Missions Abroad.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1978-79) on "Expenditure on Hiring of Storage Space by Public Undertakings" and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROTECTION TO BUDDHIST BHIKSHUS AND THEIR RELIGIOUS CENTRES

श्री भार० एल० कुरील (मोहनबाग संघ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सरकार की ओर से जहाँ हिन्दू तीर्थ स्थानों अथवा मंदिरों के ऊपर कई सरकारी विभागों से पानी की तरह अनव्यय कर के उनके जीर्णोद्धार अथवा पर्यटन केन्द्र बनाने की सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर बौद्धों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तीर्थों एवं मंदिरों को नष्ट होने से बचाने में भी असमर्थता एवं उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है। इसका ही नहीं, इस संवत्स्र में यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि कहीं कहीं तो सरकार बौद्ध तीर्थ एवं मंदिरों को हिन्दू अर्वाचनम्भियों के द्वारा हथियाने के प्रयास को भी प्रोत्साहन दे रही है जो सीधे-सीधे बौद्ध-जनों की धर्म भावनाओं को अघात पहुँचाने की कार्यवाही ही कहੀ जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, निकट के स्थानीय स्कूल के प्रधान व प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध केन्द्र श्रीवस्ती के "जेतवन हाई स्कूल" को हड़पने के लिए इस के प्रबन्धक विजयगण एं समित के सदस्यों का अबरवस्ती हस्ताक्षर कराया गया, बिहार में छात्रों को बुला कर भिक्षुओं का सम्मान कृतवाया गया और ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurrel you give on statement and read here another statement.... (Interruptions) Now you are reading, but earlier you were reading some other statement. You should read out only the statement that you have given me.

श्री भार० एल० कुरील : भिक्षुओं को पिटाया गया तथा जान से मार देने की धमकी दी गई। श्रीवस्ती के भिक्षुगणों को यह भी खबर हो रहा है कि बौद्ध धर्ममालाये और मंदिरों तथा बिहारों को भी ये लोग अबरवस्ती हड़प सकते हैं तथा भिक्षुओं एवं निवासियों को जान से मार सकते हैं।

सरकार बौद्ध भिक्षुओं की सुरक्षा और उन के धार्मिक स्थलों जैसे बौद्ध धर्ममालाओं, मंदिरों और बिहारों आदि की सुरक्षा हेतु क्या कोई कदम उठा रही है? यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

यदि हाँ, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध केन्द्र श्रीवस्ती के "जेतवन हाई स्कूल" को हड़पने की घटना कैसे हुई?

क्या सरकार श्रीवस्ती के "जेतवन हाई स्कूल" के निकट के स्कूल के प्रधान व प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने अबरवस्ती हस्ताक्षर कर कर इसे हड़पने का प्रयत्न रखा? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

(ii) REPORTED ATROCITIES BY POLICE ON ADIVASIS IN BIHAR

श्री विनायक प्रताप यादव (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इम्पियन एक्सप्रेस, नई दिल्ली, शनिवार मार्च 24, 1979 एवं अन्य राष्ट्रीय अखबारों में छपे

"POLICE TERROR IN BIHAR ADIVASI VILLAGE"

को और यह विभाग का ध्यान दिलाते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार राज्य के सम्मिलित इलाकों के पंचसूता अंगिक के लगभग 15 हजार अदिवासी पुष्टि गौरी काण्ड एवं अन्य आतंकों से शोक से भर जाँच कर आच कहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संत्यत गम्भीर और नाजुक मामला है। इसलिये आपकी धाया से मैं इम्पियन एक्सप्रेस का कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ:—

"The tribal leader and president of the Adivasi Mukti Morcha, Mr. Shuvendra Soren, alleged here to-day that truckloads of Central Reserve

Police Force were raiding almost every village in the district, picking up adivasis and torturing them with rifle butts and lathis.

'No Adivasi can be found in as many as 30 villages of Pathargama today', he asserted and charged the CRPF with acting on the orders of money lenders and big landholders."

समुच्चे आदिवासी इलाके में सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस ठेके-दारों, जमीन मालिकों और सुदखोरों के हथकण्डे बन कर आदिवासियों पर सितम के पहाड़ ड़ाड़ रही हैं। बिहार में रक्त ही भसक हो रहे हैं। जो यहां से सरकार-सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस आदिवासियों की रक्षा के लिए भेज रही है, वे ही पूंजीपतियों के साथ मिलकर आदिवासियों को वहां से उखाड़ रहे हैं। इसी तरह की घटनाओं की गुंज बिहार के हजारों बाग, रांची, सिंहभूमि और पलामू में भी हो रही है। समुच्चे आदिवासी आबादी में अपहीनम मचा हुआ है। यदि ब्रिटिश भारत सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया, तो बिहार के तो टुकड़े टुकड़े हो गेहो, राष्ट्रीय एकता भी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। और भारत मां का सताया हुआ सन्तान बगावत का झंडा उठा लेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on adding.

Now you are making a new statement. You are making a totally different statement. Mr. Kacharalul Hemraj Jain.

(iii) A FILM ENTITLED 'GREAT GAMBLER'

श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

"वर्तमान में फिल्म उद्योग में बम्बई के एक फिल्म निर्माता द्वारा निर्मित फिल्म 'ग्रेट गैम्बलर' का निर्माण किया गया है जो कि निकट भविष्य में प्रकाशित होने जा रही है। इसकी स्वीकृति फिल्म सेक्टर बोर्ड द्वारा दे दी गई है। यह फिल्म केवल नाच से ही नहीं बल्कि धमिली एवं भावी पीढ़ी की भ्रमिल करने में परिणत है। इस के प्रचलन से पूर्व इसकी जांच संसदीय समिति नियुक्त कर, आवश्यक जांच करायी जाने के उपरान्त ही प्रकाशित करने की स्वीकृति दी जावे। देश में वर्तमान में हो रही गुब्बा गयी, डाकाजनी, सामाजिक तत्व, महिलाओं की इज्जत की उड़-काड़ को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इसकी प्रोसीर.ए. से जांच करना अनिवार्य है ? मेरा भाव है कि समुच्चे है कि देश के नवजवानों के धार्मिक और ज्ञान में रखते हुए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर के देश में स्वच्छ वातावरण बनाने में सहायक हों।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. DMH Chakravarty. He is not here. Mr. Chandrappan.

(iv) WATER POLLUTION CAUSED BY BIRLA RAYON FACTORY, MAVOOR (KERALA) IN CHALTYAR RIVER.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, I wish to make the following statement under Rule 377 and request the Minister concerned to take immediate steps and make a statement in the House as soon as possible.

I The Birlas have a rayons factory at Mauoor in Calicut district of Kerala. Since its inception, this Birla firm remained in the mids of controversies and it led the Kerala Government last year to promulgate Ordinance taking over the management of this firm.

But, the Birlas could get a supreme court judgment in their favour and are still running the firm. It has also been reported that this Birla firm has expanded its productive capacity even when the Central Government had refused to sanction their expansion schemes. It was done in complete violation of the provisions of the Industrial Development Regulations Act. This is a very serious offence, but the Birlas could get away with that. I want the present Government to take serious note of this matter and take actions against the Birlas and make them behave.

In the last few weeks a serious situation has arisen around a large area in Mavoor where the said Birla factory is situated. In violation of all norms of industry and various agreements, the Birla firm is pumping out the polluted water with poisonous substances in it to Chaltiyar river. The public in Calicut and Malappuram districts protested against this. Tens of thousands of people in Calicut and Malappuram districts are the victims of this serious air and water pollution.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

The entire fish in Chaliar River is dead and floating. The animals drinking water from the river are dying. The river which is source of drinking water to many a village in Kerala has turned into poisonous and thus poor people are deprived of water.

The newspapers of the State were unanimous in denouncing Birlas for this highhandedness. They pay no heed to the request made by the State Government authorities.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am surprised.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That is why I am telling this House. This has created an explosive and serious situation in that part of Kerala. I, therefore, request the Government of India to do the following:—

- (1) Ask Birlas to close down the factory, as it was done in Goa in similar circumstances, until proper machineries are installed for preventing air and water pollution;
- (2) Birlas should be made to pay compensation to the people who became ill and who lost their animals and agriculture;
- (3) An enquiry should be ordered into the illegal expansion of the Mavoor Rayons Factory and if they are found to be guilty firm, penal actions should be taken against the Birlas.

Sir, a few words may be added, namely, "including the takeover of this Birla firm."

cluding the takeover of this Birla firm."

I hope that the Government will act quickly with a sense of urgency and seriousness.

12.30 hrs.

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1979

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up legislative business

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has already discussed and voted Pondicherry Demands for 1978-79 and vote on Account for six months for 1979-80. The discussion was very lively here and much more time than specified was taken. So, the two Bills may be taken into consideration and passed. With your permission I beg to move:!

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the Government has taken over the Union territory on a most untenable ground and it is ruling by proxy from Delhi. The bureaucracy has become very powerful there and one does not know whether the allocation will be usefully spent for the benefit of the people there. The hon'ble Minister said that comparatively Pondicherry is a poorer territory and literacy percentage is low where as the fact is that comparatively literacy rate is better as it is 53 per cent in Pondicherry and 43 per cent in adjoining Tamil Nadu.

About the Plan allocation I would only like to mention a few points. Firstly, this union territory has its importance and historical place in our country. Sir, when the French Government gracefully agreed to get this Union territory merged in the Indian Union certain safeguard and conditions were provided in the Agreement. One of the condition is that when this Union territory is merged with the neighbouring State the peoples' desire should be elicited through a referendum and then only this step should be taken.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has been expressing his personal views and these personal views have created a very dangerous situation in this country. He expressed views about Sikkim and when there was an agitation he said that those were his personal views. Same thing has happened about the Union territory of Pondicherry. His remarks have caused bloodshed, anarchy, loot and arson and innocent people have become victims of the personal view of the Prime Minister. Sir, I would only stress upon the government not to indulge in such irresponsible statements that would wound the sentiments of the people. About the plan allocation I would only like to reiterate that even with regard to the per capita income Pondicherry is in a better position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, along with Pondicherry there are other places, namely, Mahe Karaikal and Yanam and because of the distance there have not been all-round progress there as in Pondicherry. Therefore, I would like to suggest that more concentration should be made on these areas which are not contiguous to Pondicherry and sufficient amount be pumped into that area for the betterment of these union territories.

I would only finish my comments saying that the allocations made here—the plan development that has been contemplated—can only be successfully implemented if a popularly elected government is installed as immediately as possible in Pondicherry. I would urge upon the Government not to encourage defections and create problems for the Government there. Let the popular will prevail and let the elected Government be installed there, so that the allocations and the financial assistance being given to this Union Territory could be properly implemented and the integrity of the Union Territory could be preserved. Let them not tamper with the wishes of the local people. With these few observations I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, actually I wanted to raise two or three economic points that have been neglected by the Minister last time. But unfortunately something has come out which has created one more agitation in my area, due to the shocking news which has come this morning in the Indian Express. With your permission, may I read this portion?

It says:

"MERGER OF DAMAN, DIU WITH GUJARAT LIKELY."

This is the caption given by the paper. But the major portion deals only with Pondicherry and it is practically dealing with the entire territory. It says:

[Shri A. Bala Pajamor]

"The former Portuguese enclaves of Daman and Diu are likely to be merged with Gujarat, according to an exercise now being conducted in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs." Sir, this is dated 26th March, 1978, *Indian Express*, New Delhi, City Edition. Then it says:—

"The exercise also entails that the outlying regions of the Union Territory of Pondicherry be merged with the nearby States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

According to this scheme, the former French enclaves of Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam are to be merged with the adjoining States.

It is not clear what sort of time frame officials conducting the exercise have in mind. The Minister of State for Home Affairs. (Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal)."

I wanted this to be clarified from the side of the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal; but unfortunately he is not available. Because, I feel, Sir, that he has misled this House very badly. He is playing a double game. That is very dangerous. He is taking the people's lives there very lightly. See what sort of a statement this is! I quote:

"...The Minister of State for Home Affairs (Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal) announced in the Lok Sabha recently that elections would be held in Pondicherry before September.

The Centre apparently feels that the merger of outlying enclaves with States closest to them would lead to administrative tidiness.

The fact that Mahe, Karaikal, Yanam, Daman and Diu are 'wet patches...."

—perhaps they are not happy about it—

"adjoining dry States like Tamil Nadu and Gujarat (in Kerala the excise duty is high, leading to considerable smuggling of liquor into the dry areas). This is just one of the administrative problems which would be eased if the merger proposal is realised." And then it says:—

"Considering that the exercise is confined only to the outlying enclaves of Pondicherry...." That is, Pondicherry town alone..

"...and Goa, means that the proposal to merge Pondicherry with Tamil Nadu has been shelved."

Now, Sir, if there is any truth in this sort of a statement which has come out from Delhi headquarters, then, I strongly doubt the bonafides of the Ministers concerned. The hon. Finance Minister has no *locus standi* to speak for this Appropriation Bill or for this Budget because you are asking for the entire territory. I think that the high echelons in Delhi have no idea about the geographical position of the Southern States. You must understand that there are 6 constituencies in Karaikal, 2 constituencies in Mahe and Pallur and one other constituency in Yanam. With all these, there are 9 or 10 constituencies. That means, 1/3rd of our Budget is out. The second reason that they are trying to give here is this: The hon. Minister, not only in this House, but in other places also—I don't want to refer to the other House—has categorically stated: 'Unless we take the consent of the people as per the De Facto treaty of 1954 and the De Jure treaty of 1962, we will not take any decision! You know pretty well that the statement of the Prime Minister has had an effect of mockery and later on the Home Ministry and others tried to say that they have examined the entire proposition and assured this House, I took the responsibility. I told my people, look, it is the personal view of a particular Prime Minis-

ter. It is a matter to be considered by the people; at the appropriate time we will explain things to the constituents; you know pretty well that all of us are together on this issue. I told them that the wishes of the people will be taken into consideration and then it will be done. Now for administrative reasons you are trying to do it because it is far away. What sort of a logic this is! Would you concede a part of your State, to be given to Ceylon or to Sri Lanka, just because it is close to Ceylon or Sri Lanka? This is my question. I think, therefore, that the arguments advanced by the Minister concerned is absurd. I am sorry to find such a thing. Since this morning, I have been getting frantic calls from Karaikal as also other areas. This news has gone there also... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, you have no idea of what the problems of Pondicherry are. I discussed this matter with many of you and you agreed with me, but all of you because of the Party whip have voted for it. You should have followed your conscience if you were very conscious about it. You want to take away this territory as you please.

This statement in the newspaper is based on some report from the Home Ministry. I have great respect for this newspaper. This newspaper gets in advance. As far as the merger of Pondicherry is concerned, they gave out the news first. Similarly, about the mind of the Prime Minister, before he went to Madras, three or four days earlier, this newspaper gave a hint about that. Now, it has come out with this report on the very day we are discussing this matter in this House.

I am sorry to say that the hon. Finance Minister has said that he was not responsible for it. As far as the allocations are concerned, he would take serious note of it and do his maximum. We are, no doubt, thank-

ful to him that he is taking keen interest in the development of Pondicherry.

When I came here in 1974, I said that Pondicherry does not consist of Aurobindo Ashram only. Previously, you were thinking that Pondicherry means Aurobindo Ashram only. After all, only 800 people are there. I made this House realise and the previous Prime Minister and the Cabinet realise that Pondicherry consists of many other people, many other places and a number of small villages and it is spread over in four States. Aurobindo Ashram has its own entity, but we made you to realise the importance of other areas also. While sitting in Delhi, you may think that Pondicherry consists of only a few streets, but the fact is that Pondicherry is spread over in four other States also. Karaikal and Pondicherry may be located in the midst of Tamil Nadu but if you take away these areas and give it to Tamil Nadu, that would not be proper. Karaikal and Pondicherry are 67 miles apart. Six constituencies are involved. I come from Karaikal and my village is in Karaikal area. If you take away Mahe and Pallur and give it to Kerala, and Yanam to Andhra, these States may be very happy, but what have you said on the floor of this House. You referred to all these treaties and promised that you would not do anything unless the wishes of the people concerned were ascertained. I have a feeling that this is nothing but misleading this august House. If you are going to behave like this—already the same thing has happened when you announced JP's death in this house—how are we going to trust you hereafter? This is a very serious matter. Now when the Budget and the Appropriation Bill pertaining to Pondicherry are being discussed, I do not know what has happened to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the State Minister for Home Affairs. They are not here. I have to come out with certain facts now in this House. When these things

[Shri A. Bala Pajamor]

were going on, I approached Shri H. M. Patel, the Home Minister and apprised him of the situation in Pondicherry. I told him that things were taking very bad shape there and that area was in turmoil. I asked him to announce elections or at least say that these would be held soon. He told me that as I belonged to the opposition, he would not give this information to me. That is the way he answered me. He did not want to give any message to me. I had flown specially to Delhi from Madras after spending Rs. 1250/- from my pocket, and this is the response that I got. I had to report this to the Prime Minister. That evening, it was announced on the radio that they were considering this. This is the way they are functioning.

Shri H. M. Patel told me that he did not know about it, because he had recently taken over as Home Minister. He was there for the last seven days and yet it was recent for him. When firing was going on, curfew had been clamped, people were being shot down like dogs and cats, he was talking that he had taken over recently as Home Minister. Unfortunately, neither he nor his deputy, the State Minister for Home Affairs is here to answer this. This is the way they are going to take these matters and conduct themselves in the House. The Finance Minister will get up and say that he had nothing to say because he dealt with financial matters only. I do agree with him, but what about the other Ministers? Will the Home Minister come forward and answer this point.

I am very much agitated and worried on this question. You are sitting 1500 miles away from Pondicherry. You may say something or your officials may say something without realising the real situation there. You are contemplating of joining the various areas to different States. Why not join Andamans to Burma, as it is very close to them? I may tell the House that it is a question of life and death for the people of Pondicherry.

They are very much agitated. They do not want to part with any area, Karaikal, Mahe or Yanam. If you have any proposal, you should come out clearly.

I would tell you, how brave these great people in the Ministry are. After 26th of January or 22nd of January, not a single Minister had the guts to go to my territory and face the people. If you are that democrat, why don't you visit that State and face the people? Not even a State Minister or a Cabinet Minister has gone there. They might have crossed that area, but they do not have the guts to go there. That means you are having not only double standards, but are having quadruple standards. Day in and day out. I am facing my people for your sake. I am answering them on your behalf, whereas I sit in the opposition and you are ruling the country. If this is the way you are going to rule, woe unto you. This is a very serious matter and I do not know why you are behaving in this manner... (Interruptions). For Shri Subramaniam Swamy, it may be a lighter thing and you may say some jocular things in South Bombay, but not in Pondicherry. If you visit Pondicherry, you will create another problem for us. I know, you are the shadow Prime Minister. But you should not take it as a joke. Don't treat it as a joke. I also appeal to all the Ministers. I wrote to all the Ministers concerned, you should not take it too lightly. I could have taken them very seriously, when they answered me that way. But I treat the Ministers as honourable Ministers and I felt that whatever they say in this House will have some sanctity; but today I have seen this today in this paper. I know it pretty well. I verified also. There is some truth in it, because you are trying to solve an Excise problem.

You can come forward and discuss it with me. I am a Member here. I am the sole representative from that Territory. You could have discussed with me. Why don't you tell us? If

you are going to treat it like this, what has happened to me will happen to everyone of you.

And you do propaganda about that authoritarian rule. Who is authoritarian, or a dictator now in this country? I want to know that. If the wish of a particular individual is to be treated as good for the entire people of the country, woe unto you. And that will happen to Mr. Fernandes also. The same thing will happen to Rajasthan also. We cannot sacrifice our people like some sheep. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister concerned to treat this matter very seriously.

Now I come to the other question. You have not talked about employment at all, because it is a very jocular Appropriation Bill. It is some child's play. It is something like a school-boy preparing something and proceeding with it. What is the employment opportunity that you have provided for the Union Territory. Lakhs and lakhs of people there are unemployed. People are saying this—it may be a sad thing for me to tell this truth. When the French were there, they were paying fabulous salaries to the people. Living conditions were much better. Myself and my father did not want it, because Independence is something for which there can be no price. We took this step and fought for independence and got it; and through that step, the French went away and we sacrificed all the economic benefits.

You may not have any idea of what the price of a BSA bicycle was in Pondicherry and Karaikal in 1951. It was just Rs 38/-. Can you get it for Rs. 350/- or Rs. 3,000/- to day? Do you know the price of a car? It was only Rs. 1800/- for the Citroen. We did not believe in such luxuries, because we wanted independence. But we are slaves today under you. I am sorry to say that, because you are dictating from here, and we have to take it; and your dictation has become our law. We don't have liberty, as I said on the first day itself.

Take now the question of unemployment. How many jobs have you given to our people? You say Harijans are being employed. I know it that in my own village there are 30 Harijan graduates without employment, and they have not got a single interview for the last 7 years. Out of 7 years, we had President's rule for 6-1/2 years. Either you were ruling or your bureaucrats were ruling from here. Your officials are ruling there. Nothing has been given to the people there. And you have never talked about the university. In the port, there is too much of employment.

Some clever people are there. Last time, the Minister of Shipping came there. I took him to Pondicherry and explained the position also. Some clever people took it away to Madras, or to Cuddalore or to Tuticorin. They cleverly bypassed Pondicherry, because there is nobody there to fight for it. If at all there is anybody, the officials have to fight for it. After all, 11 of your officials have come there from Delhi. It is said that if you want to punish somebody who, according to you, did some mischief or excess during the Emergency, you post him to Pondicherry. But they are having a cushy time in Pondicherry. You don't know that. That is what you are doing from here. Why don't you take such things into serious consideration; and why don't you yourself try to decide it? You are not doing it.

Take the question of thermal plant. What has happened? For power, we have to depend on Tamil Nadu. For everything, we have to depend on the neighbouring States. You are showing Rs. 1.26 lakhs or Rs. 1.27 lakhs on the Revenue Account? What is it? The money that we collect by means of Excise from these people, is to be paid to the power stations that are there in Tamil Nadu. This is the fate of Pondicherry for the past 22 years. We have been asking, from the day we got independence, that we must have

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

our own thermal plant. Previously we had our own grid. It is not there now, because the French dismantled it and took it away. Now we are asking for it. But now, whatever we collect, is being paid. After all, the maximum excise, according to you, is from liquor.

There are certain factories. There were some distilleries also. This income may be Rs. 5-1/2 crores. You may have some plans. Whatever they may be, we are kept in the dark about them. You must come forward and say what you are going to do about it. Let it be put on a clean slate. Why do you keep it as a secret?

People are saying that something is going to happen. Whenever CRP is there, or new Policemen are there in the Territory, rumours spread very fast, and when we are in an agitated mood, naturally we believe in such rumours. On the 26th of last month, i.e., February, also, people started saying that the next day, CRP was going to take over, or that the military people were going to take over Pondicherry. So, you have developed such an idea in a democratic system, in a particular part of my territory, viz., that people will be taken away by force, or by the Police or by the authorities. That is how they are ruling it. It is not only getting emotional about it. I hope it will not fall on deaf ears. I am sorry that is what these people are doing.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have two more points, Airport and water industries. But you have taken so much time.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: One more point about Karaikal. It has become the most backward area in Pondicherry, because Pondicherry town is there. Aurobindo Ashram is there, ministers come and take darsan; it is good for him, for his spiritual living and health. You forget the neighbouring areas; you do not

visit or do not think about the territory that is 67 miles in extreme-most South, Karaikal, where every revolutionary has come up. There also, that territory is going down. It has become a neglected territory. No single industry has come up; no plants have been put up. Roads are dilapidated; villages are neglected. Remember Karaikal is the granary of Pondicherry. It is in Cauvery delta. After that Cauvery has to merged with sea; it is at the end. If there is any cyclone Karaikal is affected; if there are floods Karaikal is affected. Unfortunately it is the most backward area. Three years back I suggested, even after your ministry came into power I suggested, they should have a by-product industry connected with BHEL in Trichy. If you start a small unit or a medium industry, you can give employment to 20,000 persons in Karaikal so that these products can be supplied to the factory which is well connected by rail and road; that way Karaikal area can develop. When such is the case, when I am pleading for a backward territory to be connected to the contiguous territory in one union, you are talking of Karaikal being merged with Tamil Nadu to make it a desert. When I pleaded for it, I meant entire Pondicherry development. And when I say Karaikal is to come up, when I suggested a method for you to do it, when I suggested that a unit can be started and connected with BHEL in Trichy which is very much connected by rail and road, instead of considering such things, I am sorry to say that such an absurd statement comes out in your papers: Karaikal can be merged with the other area because prohibition is introduced, for the fancy of some, for the personal glory of some. I do not know what is going on. I am sorry to say that even today. On many other matters we were magnanimous. It is an error. But this is not an error. If you are going to believe such kind of people in official dom, I am sorry you are unfit to be there. If you cannot under-

stand the need of people, I am sorry that there is no meaning for you to continue any more. I even used to tell: do not believe your intelligence. Your intelligence is not giving you the correct position. The previous government was sorry. It has become typical to believe such people. About Pondicherry also they get such kind of reports; from here in the top they ask the subordinate officers and it comes to them. It is not the way to rule a democratic country in a democratic manner. I honestly request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to come forward before the Bill is passed with a categorical statement that he had nothing to do with it and that statement was wrong. I also want the hon. Finance Minister to collect and give information. I want that assurance through you before the Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order. The Union Territories are ruled by the Central Government from the Home Ministry and the rule is particularly strong when the Union Territory is under the President's rule. A comprehensive discussion of a Union Territory like Pondicherry which is under the President's rule can only be held....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are very funny in raising the point of order. Where is the point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The point of order is this. Relevant issues have been raised by Mr. Pajanor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an Appropriation Bill and it is being dealt by the Minister of State for Finance.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There are many matters which are dealt with by a particular ministry. Two ministries should be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You should ask the Home Minister to be here. That is what I am saying. Instead, you are saying: funny. It is very funny. You should have asked the Home Minister to be here. That is what I am saying. Instead of considering that, you are just saying it is funny. What you are saying is funny.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Absolutely funny what you are saying because this is not the first time that you have raised a point of order like that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is my opinion also about your....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your opinions do not matter. They do not become points of order in the House. They become points of diordere.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It only happens with you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unfortunately you do not know how to raise points of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In your rulings also, I must say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be, because you do not know how to raise points of order and, Mr. Faleiro, the way you raise your points of order, the rulings will also be absolutely similar. (Interruptions) Absolutely. You will get what your deserve.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I have got one point to mention. A few days back we met a Committee consisting of the representatives from all the political parties and who narrated to us how the police atrocities were there on the 26th and 27th January. On 27th January, curfew was imposed and the police, C.R.P.

[SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA] behaved with the people in Pondicherry like cats and dogs. They molested the women and all sorts of atrocities were perpetrated and committed by the police. The question was raised here in Parliament and outside that Pondicherry was being merged with the neighbouring State but as per the treaty which was signed with Pandit Jawahar

l Nehru there was a categorical clause that before any change in the administrative set up is made, the wishes of the people not in the form of vote but in the form of referendum will be taken. Now Chander Nagar was merged with West Bengal. Before that referendum was taken. But here in this case they are announcing that very soon they will hold the elections in Pondicherry. Referendum and election are not the same. In referendum the issue is whether it should be merged with neighbouring State or States but in voting a certain number of people or candidates will stand to contest and votes will be taken.

In this case I will therefore urge upon the Government as the Home Minister is not here, he should have been here. It had been rightly pointed out that the Home Minister must be here when the question of Union Territory is discussed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Kindly listen to this.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have been listening to everything including you. But there is a way of saying things. Mr Faleiro unfortunately, you do not know how to do. You think that you are a Parliamentarian but you do not know how and what to do. I am sorry you do not know how to behave yourself.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO When you are in the Chair you do to us.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I know how to deal with (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO If you are going to give me a tough time I will give a tough time to you.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You are behaving like a child, Mr Faleiro. The child is not like that of a parliamentarian.

13 hrs

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA I want to make it known to the Government that all parties delegation that met us pointedly referred to the atrocities. They demanded certain things namely

1 To ensure withdrawal of all police cases against the cadets and cadres of the movement of the people of Pondy

2 To ensure an early appointment of judicial probe into the police and CRP excesses

3 To avoid all measures by the Government of India and State Governments of adjoining States to bring economic pressures, difficulties and teasing attitudes towards the entrants into the adjoining States for travel profession or business

4 To ensure that the Government of India does not take any vindictive actions against the people through policy changes of far-reaching nature which in normal course of events only a popular Government is competent to take, such as on the question of prohibition, widening of tax base, removal of tax concessions and tax exemptions

5 To ensure that the Government of India does not reduce the tempo of increasing developmental activities and plan outlays in this year or other years, budgets

6 To arrange for the early elections to the State Assembly and installation of a popular ministry

7 To cause an assurance in the floor of Parliament that the wishes of the people will be ascertained through a referendum before any change in the administrative status may be made

I would like to inform the House that the All Party Committee requested us to convey their feelings to the House, so that irrespective of party affiliations, we may demand, and I demand not only on behalf of my party but also on behalf of all the members and democratic-minded people of this House that first you must decide when you are taking the referendum. Only by that method you can ascertain the wishes of the people whether they want merger or not. Before that the demands which they have put forward, which I have just narrated, may be kindly looked into. I request the Finance Minister—he is also part of the Government—that whatever has been said here may be conveyed to the proper authorities so that the Pondicherry people may at least be satisfied that their case was pleaded here by the Members whom they met.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, the Union Territory of Pondicherry has got its own historical importance and that cannot be ignored. Delhi is ruling Pondicherry from here. It will be seen in the budget placed before the House that sufficient funds have not been provided for repairing the roads, particularly roads on border States of the Union Territory. The roads between Mahe, Pondicherry and Karaikal are in an extremely bad condition. Sufficient funds should have been provided. I would appeal to the Minister to provide more funds for this purpose, because people from all over the world go there to visit the Ashram, which has got its own historical value. The Governing Body of the Ashram has already applied to the Government of India for help for extension of the Ashram. They want to open adult education centres there. But no money has been provided for that in the budget. Though they are willing to teach Hindi, Tamil and other languages at the Ashram, it is very unfortunate that Government is reluctant to listen to their demand. They have been teaching thousands and thousands of peo-

ple. If you want a massive drive for education and teach Hindi throughout the length and breadth of the country why have you not provided sufficient funds in the budget for Pondicherry? Why has it been ignored? I would appeal through you to the Minister concerned to look into it and provide sufficient funds. There is too much bureaucracy there in Pondicherry. When functions are held, even the local representatives and MPs are not invited. Only the Lt. Governor and Mrs. Lt. Governor are invited. I would request the Government to look into these matters and see that elections are held immediately. Let them rule Pondicherry as they like, according to their wishes.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, I would also like to join in the sentiments expressed by many members that when the appropriation Bill of a Union Territory taken over by the Central Government is being discussed, though technically speaking you may say that Finance Minister is perfectly all right, it is politically incorrect not to have at least one of the three Ministers in the Home Ministry present, especially when President's rule is there and it is taking a rather light attitude of the political problems of that Union Territory. It somebody asks me, who is the one person who is capable of killing so many persons by just one—I would not say 'foolish'—thoughtless statement, regrettably I have to say, it is the Prime Minister. By one personal thoughtless statement of his, more than 40 people were killed. It is an under-statement. Another interesting thing is coming, an exercise by the so-called Home Ministry officers. I do not know how many lives are going to be lost because of this exercise, because the feelings are so strong there. I come from Kerala and my credentials to speak on this are that Mahe happens to be adjoining Kerala. It is a small territory of Pondicherry. Apart from the blending of French and Indian traditional culture, there are certain other facts also there. One part with 20,000 po-

[Shri A G George]
pulation—Mahe and Pallur—happens to be adjoining Kerala. It would be misrepresented as another political manoeuvre if I say it is in Kerala. It is adjoining Kerala. We in Kerala are never having an eye on Mahe. Mahe people have their own traditions, desires and aspirations. When all these exercises and statements, whether personal or otherwise, are made, we have to be on the look out as to what the people in those areas think.

I had the good fortune about 6 or 7 years back to take over the only single industry in Mahe—the Mahe Spinning and Weaving Mill. The Minister of Industry is present. I am sure he knows that among the 103 mills run by the National Textile Corporation, this Mill is still making the biggest quantum of profit. When the mill was taken over, it had 12,500 spindles. The employment potential at that time—everybody was out of job—was 594. Now, out of the profits of that mill alone, it was able to go in for diversification, modernisation and expansion. The Government of India had to incur not a single naya paisa when the mill was expanded. It has to be borne in mind by the Industry Minister, Finance Minister and the Home Minister that in the territory of Pallur and Mahe, this is the only organised industry there. And in this Budget, I see no provision being made for either the expansion of that mill or for further industrialisation and, as my friend pointed out, for further employment. Sir, this being a contiguous territory of Kerala, its social and economic problems are alike. The highest incidence of educated unemployed is particularly reflected in Mahe. Hundreds and thousands of educated unemployed young men and women are there in Mahe and their only hope is this spinning mill. Apart from that, there is no organised industry there. I am very sorry to note that there is no provision made for that.

The elections have to be held in Pondicherry immediately. There nobody talks of referendum. This has come just because of the foolishness of somebody's brain.

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj):
This has been eloquently expressed over here.

SHRI A C GEORGE: On this particular occasion, I want to request that let us not waste the energy of the people on the so-called referendum.

About the industrial development and creating more employment, I may request the Finance Minister, who at least happens to be here when such an important Bill is being discussed, that more and more allotment has to be made especially in Mahe.

There about bureaucracy, the less said the better. I do not want to add on to what my friend said. But the incident of January 26th and 27th was not confined to Pondicherry alone but it had its bloody reflection on the adjoining States also and hundreds of people lost their lives. Police was running amuck and even today, there is no decision to have a judicial enquiry. I request that a judicial enquiry may be ordered into these incidents. One person's personal opinion had led to such deaths.

डा० राजश्री सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाण्डिचेरी के प्रतिनिधि माननीय बाला पञ्जोर साहब ने बहुत भावनाओं में पाण्डिचेरी के विषय में कहा है। सचमुच में जो इतना मन्त्र प्रवेश है उस के लिए उन के हुबय में भावना होनी ही चाहिए। परन्तु राजनीतिज्ञों के सामने प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि भावना क्या है, बल्कि यह है कि वास्तविकता क्या है ?

जहाँ तक पाण्डिचेरी का प्रश्न है, वह चार राज्यों से घिरा हुआ प्रदेश है। हमारे जहाँ साहब ने भी यह ठीक ही कहा है कि केरल का कुछ हिस्सा उस से सटा हुआ है। बॉम्बे का भी कुछ हिस्सा उस से सटा हुआ है। इसी प्रकार से तमिलनाडु का भी हिस्सा उससे सटा हुआ है। यह प्रदेश संस्कृतियों का एक सगम है। लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस मजैर के प्रश्न पर इतना ज्यादा विवाद

बचा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि जिन ट्रीटी की बात कही गयी है जो कि पश्चिम जवाहरलाल नेहरू और फ्रान्स के सम्बन्धित के बीच 1956 में हुई थी उस के आधिकार से यह है कि उसकी शर्तों में तब तक परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए जब तक कि वहाँ के लोगों का विचार न जान लिया जाए। लेकिन लोगों के विचार किस प्रकार से जाने जाए, उस के बारे में उसमें कोई निहित आदेश या कोई विधान नहीं है। इसलिए यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है और हिन्दुस्तान के दायित्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक लोगों को यह विचार करना है कि वहाँ के लोगों की इच्छा को किस प्रकार से जाने।

यह बात भी ठीक है कि पाण्डिचेरी के विनियोग बिल से पाण्डिचेरी का बहुत मायमा विधान सभा और उसमें सम्बन्धित कामों पर खर्च हा जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या उस का स्वतंत्र और पृथक् प्रस्थान नहीं है? मैं नहीं कहना कि समय का भी पाण्डिचेरी का तरह से विचार का स्थान बना दिया जाए। लेकिन राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से ध्यान दें ता ध्यान पता चलेगा कि वहाँ बाराबर प्रस्थान बनी रहती है। अभी वहाँ प्रभा ३० एम० ६० वा मन्त्रिमन्त्र था। वह समाप्त हुआ। यह प्रस्थान वहाँ प्रथम बार नहीं आई है। उसका प्रतिहार यह बताया है कि वहाँ बाराबर प्रस्थान रही? इस बास्ते यदि उसका किसी पञ्चमी राज्य में मिला दिया जाता है जन्मा की इच्छा के अनुसार—मैं जबर्दस्ती बानी बान नहीं कहना चाहता—तो मायद इन चीजों से छुटकारा पाया जा सकता है। अधिक दृष्टि से भी ध्यान विचार करें तो भी ध्यान इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे। अधिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से एक छोटे राज्य में इतना विधान सभा और उसमें सम्बन्धित सभी चीजों पर खर्च किए जाए तो क्या यह उचित है और क्या उस को बचाया नहीं जा सकता है और जनता की भलाई के कामों में खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं नहीं कहना हूँ कि उस के स्वतंत्र प्रस्थान को, उस की स्वतंत्र संस्कृति को समाप्त कर दिया जाए। लेकिन भावावेश से थोड़ा ऊपर उठ कर अगर उस के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक पहलुओं पर हम विचार करें तो मायद हमें सोचना होगा इस सब के बारे में।

By any reckoning, the maintenance of separate Raj Niwas, Secretariat and bureaucracy for Pondicherry is politically undesirable economically unsound and administratively expensive.

मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि इस बात को हमारे माननीय वहाँ के प्रतिनिधित्व मानें। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर जरा शांति से विचार करें। अगर भी मोरारजी देसाई ने किसी सनक में आ कर एक बात कही है

तो उस पर वह शांति से विचार करें कि क्या ऐसा करना जनता के हित में होगा या नहीं होगा। हमें मान्य है कि वहाँ की सम्पदा और मर्यादा के कारण—कुछ लोगों को ईर्ष्या होती है। उस टेरिटरी के बहुत से लोगों को पञ्ज और गवर्नमेंट में मिलती है। भगल बगल के जो क्षेत्र हैं उन से छ गना ज्यादा धामदानी वहाँ की है। इस कारण से के भगल बगल के लोगों को ईर्ष्या होती है कि इतना छोटा प्रदेश क्यों है। जब धामपाम की मर्यादा भी एक भी है तो उस को धामपाम में मिलाने में क्या आपत्ति होनी चाहिये यह भी बं कहते हैं। गोष्ठा की मिमाल दी जाती है। गोष्ठा घाटगना अधिक बड़ा है खेवफल के लिहाज से। धामदानी भी उस की दुगुनी है। जब देश के दृष्टिकोण से देखने हैं तो क्या माहरी करेकाल, यमन धादि छोटे छोटे राज्यों में विभक्त किये जा सकते हैं? क्या विधान सभा और प्रशासन पर होने वाला खर्च को बचा कर के डिवेन्पमेंट के कामों में नहीं लगाया जा सकता है? क्या कभी हमारे वहाँ के माननीय प्रतिनिधि ने इस पर विचार किया है? यह इच्छा है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्वपेसिस वहाँ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इन सब बातों और राजनीतिक और राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से हम को इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये। जनता सरकार ने कभी यह नहीं कहा है कि उस के स्वतंत्र प्रस्थान का समाप्त कर दिया जाए। लेकिन धापाका जिस प्रकार से अपने विचार प्रकट करने की स्वतंत्रता है उसी प्रकार से क्या हम को भी यह स्वतंत्रता नहीं है? इसीलिए अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट किए हैं तो यह केवल उन की व्यक्तिगत सनक नहीं भी बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रख कर ही उन्होंने ये विचार रखे हैं।

धामने देखा वहाँ की धर्मस्थानी का डिसोल्युशन हुआ। उस पर हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री भरीवद बाला पञ्जरी का काकोश हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या दोष था? यह तो होना ही था। धापासी विचारार्थ, मनी पालिटिक्स, कुरट पालिटिजियस का जब समापन था और एक कोट से ज्यादा का बहुमत नहीं था और वह समाप्त हुआ तो यह तो होना ही था। इस बास्ते वहाँ पर स्थिर शासन धापा देना चाहते हैं, राजनीतिक एनैक्रोनिज को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो सभी दलों के लोगों को मिल कर शांति से बातचीत करनी चाहिये ताकि पाण्डिचेरी का विकास हो सके।

प्रस्थित बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि भारतवर्ष के लिये धर्मस्थानी धाधम और वहाँ की शिक्षा पद्धति एक अभिमान का विषय है। यह एक अच्छी बात है कि वह पर एक ऐसा संस्थान

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

हो। इस संघट के सिलसिले में धाश्रम का भी बहुत नुस्सान हुआ है, क और वहाँ पर भी धाश्रमक, लगता है कि भारत इतना सम्बेदनशील है कि बिना किसी बुनियाद के, केवल रयूमर पर ही पुलिस की बाहुन जलाई गयी, सोली चली। अगर राजनीति में इतना संयम नहीं रख सकते तो सचमुच में प्रजातन्त्र पुलिस की सोली और पीड़ के हट और परवर के बीच खरस हो जायगा। वहाँ की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जब हम सोचते हैं, पांडिचेरी की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में धाश्रम की, यह तो मानना होगा कि पांडिचेरी में जो शिक्षा का प्रयोग हो रहा है एक अत्यन्त उच्च दृष्टिकोण से हो रहा है और वहाँ की शिक्षा पद्धति में एक शिक्षक के नाते मैं वहाँ गया हूँ, किस प्रकार से एक उत्तम शिक्षा प्रणाली है, तो क्या वहाँ धाश्रम के जो इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं, उस में अगर कोई साम्प्रदायिक बात है वह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वहाँ की शिक्षा प्रणाली के साथ अगर सरकार अनुदान देकर के सम्पूर्ण पांडिचेरी की शिक्षा प्रणाली को, पांडिचेरी के अन्तर्गत जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्री अरविन्दो विश्व-विद्यालय है उस को अन्तर्गत किया जाए तो बहुत कम खर्च में कुशल से कुशल व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से वहाँ की शिक्षा का बहुत बड़ा विकास हो सकता है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I join Shri George in supporting the demand relating to the Mahe textile mills, because that is the only industry which can give some employment to the local people. Shri George Fernandes, with all his pomp and glory....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is the pomp and glory?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not saying he is prejudiced, but he must take note of the feeling expressed by Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri George regarding the Mahe Textile Mills.

The people of Mahe are in a very disadvantageous position. Though the people in Mahe belong to Kerala, for everything they have to depend on Pondicherry. There is no University and no proper facilities for higher education. I would expect the hon. Minister to tell us what are the steps taken for the higher education of the children, because the non-provision of this facility is a crime against the children. It is inevitable that a University should be established in Pondicher-

ry which can provide higher education to the students there. Then, there should be a quota in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the students of Pondicherry coming from Pondicherry and Mahe, because they cannot get this facility anywhere else.

Coming to expenditure, it is too high on administration, especially on police. The funds allotted are spent on suppressing the democratic activities and peoples movements. There should be a restriction on the expenditure incurred by the Chief Secretary and the IG of Police, because they use this money not only to suppress the peoples' movements but also to meet their own personal expenses. They misuse the Government cars and facilities and amenities with impunity. In fact, even the Lt. Governor does not enjoy so many facilities. They are able to do it because they are getting patronage from the Home Ministry of the Union Government. They are the virtual rulers of Pondicherry and they can get away even after shooting and killing people and there is not even an enquiry or a transfer. This is the unfortunate situation in Pondicherry, which is challenge to the people there. The bureaucracy is showing its ugly face against the democratic institutions and the political leaders in Pondicherry and it cannot be allowed. That is why I strongly plead that their expenditure should be cut down.

Lastly, power is most important. A thermal plant is demanded by the people of Pondicherry. I wish that during President's rule you show your genuine love for the people of Pondicherry by taking the initiative to instal a thermal plant there.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Regarding small-scale industries—the hon. Industries Minister is also here—it is said that a lot of encouragement is being given, but I want the hon. Minister to call for the actual statistics to find out how many industries have been started and what incentives have been given.

The hon. Minister may be aware that a loan was granted for import of machinery for the leather industry there. Unfortunately, they could not run it because there is no assistance from the Central or the State Government. The machinery had to be sold, but now its value is supposed to have gone up by about Rs. 8000 and they are taking very repressive measures to collect it.

I know that 75 per cent of the small scale industries in Pondicherry are only in name's sake. The Government of India comes forward with loans. They are meant only to start the unit, put up the shed and the machinery. They are not given any assistance to make the unit run. They do not procure any raw materials. On the other hand, they are coming in the way of the running of the units and make them sick.

As far as Mahe is concerned, for passports they have to go to an M.P. residing in Madras or Karaikal. They need not go into legalities, procedures and rules, but let them apply their commonsense and find a solution for these people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I had another opportunity of listening to the views of hon. Members with regard to Pondicherry. I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have appreciated the difficulties of Mahe. The points that they have mentioned cannot be replied to by me. Because Pondicherry is under President's rule for the time being, this is a constitutional obligation of the Ministry of Finance, and so I have to pilot this Bill. Had there been an elected Assembly, there would have been no need for this. The solution to the problems of Pondicherry which have been highlighted has not in my giving some reply here which may be partly to their satisfaction and partly not as happened last time, but in having a strong and stable Government in Pondicherry. I am sure the hon. Members who have parti-

cipated in this debate will see to it that what happened in the past which lead to the imposition of President's rule in Pondicherry does not repeat itself so as to put Pondicherry for a long period under President's rule.

So far as the question raised by Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah is concerned—he did not participate in the debate on the last occasion; other members had joined issue on that day also—as I stated earlier, at the moment, as was stated by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, that we should expect the elections sometime in September, there is nothing for me to contradict him on that score. So far as the news-item referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Bala Pajanor, this morning, is concerned, I think, it runs counter to what the Minister of State for Home Affairs stated in the House on that day. It is very difficult for the Government to answer every news-item appearing here and there. I think, let us ignore it, for the time being, unless there is something which comes affirmatively and authoritatively from the Government. . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is stated clearly that this exercise has been done by the Home Department in Delhi. That is how the trouble started there. On 19th January, the Prime Minister made a comment and it started trouble in Karaikal. You say, it is a rumour or it has no basis. He can get the Home Minister or the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Mandal, to verify it. I want a clear answer to that. It is a question of life and death.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The trouble is that the report says, "an exercise".

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Even my life was in peril. This exercise is too costly. I want the Home Ministry, specially the bureaucrats here, not to come out with such things. Why are you creating such problems? That cannot be taken so slightly. If

tomorrow some trouble starts and some people die, at the most, the Home Ministry will give Rs 2000 to the bereaved family. Last time, I said, I may even resign.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have drawn his attention. He will take note of it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL There is nothing more than that I can say on this particular point. As the Deputy-Speaker pointed out it is "an exercise". We should not infer anything contrary to our own interest. He should not read it that way.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR You can take them to task.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL I will convey the sentiments of the House on various points which do not directly concern my Ministry to the concerned Ministries/Departments and it is for them to look into.

Mr P Venkatasubbaiah raised a point that more funds should be made available and that sufficient funds are not made available. In this connection I again wish to inform the House that during the Fifth Plan the total allocation was Rs 44 crores which has been raised to Rs 57 crores during the Sixth Plan. It is 66 per cent increase over the Fifth Plan. It is much more than an all-India average so far as the increase is concerned.

So far as the increase in the 1979-80 budget is concerned in relation to 1978-79 original budget estimates it is Rs 6 crores more and in comparison to revised estimates, it is Rs 3 crores more. It is also quite a heavy percentage of increase. There is no question of worrying on that particular score.

The provision for roads is specifically mentioned that we have not provide sufficient amounts for roads. I may inform the House that so far as the provision for roads is concerned, it

was Rs 74 lakhs during 1978-79 and now it is Rs 111 crores, that is, more than 50 per cent increase. That is so far as the roads sector is concerned I need not go into details. The budget papers have already been circulated.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR The roads must go to the villages. Practically they are spending the entire amount on the towns. It is not going to the villages. The roads must be constructed in the villages.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL If the Finance Ministry from here has to decide it I will definitely do it.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR You can give instructions.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER He is only providing the funds.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR It is now under the President's Rule.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL Under the President's Rule it is not the Finance Ministry which directly administers it. I can only convey your sentiments on the various points to the Ministry/Department concerned. The officers from Pondicherry are also here. They can take note of it. If they are not here I will convey the sentiments of the whole House rather pass on the whole debate on the Appropriation Bill and the Demands to them for their consideration.

With these words I would say I am thankful to the hon Member for the effective manner in which they have considered the provisions of the Bill. I request them to pass it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I move that the Bill be passed

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.37 hrs.

PONDICHERY APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

†Moved with the recommendation of

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is.

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.40 hrs

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND
REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We shall take up further consideration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill Shri Fernandes.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): The Bill that I have moved before the House, as I have said the other day, seeks to amend the IDR Act in two respects. One is in regard to the moratorium part. The present clause provides for moratorium for certain outstandings etc. for a period of five years and we have now reached a point where the five-year moratorium in respect of certain industries is due to expire from the first week of next month. We have also learnt from experience that a five-year moratorium,

the President.

[Shri George Fernandes]

is not adequate enough to put sick industries on a sound footing and, therefore, we have come forward with an amendment for extending the period of moratorium to eight years. At the moment we have 56 industrial undertakings, with a capital investment of over a hundred crores of rupees and employing more than a hundred thousand workers, that have been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act: they are sick units, which the Government is now managing. I am not including nationalised units like the Nationalised Textile Corporation units, Jessops and other Engineering units: I am referring to those units which were sick and had to be taken over, and which are currently being run under the IDR Act. I am mentioning this point only because currently there is a debate going on in the country about the sickness of the public sector and the health of the private sector. I want the House to know and I also want the country to know that, as of now, the investment of a hundred crores of rupees and the fate of a hundred thousand workers would have been in jeopardy but for the fact that the Government had intervened and taken over units which had either closed down or were on the verge of closing down, and has been making an effort to run these units and nurse them back to health. In order to continue these efforts towards a successful end we believe it is necessary to raise the period of moratorium to eight years.

The other amendment that is sought to be made is because of the new policy of reserving certain number of items for manufacture by the small scale sector. As the House knows, 807 items have now been reserved for the small scale sector; and, in this particular case, we are mentioning six items for inclusion in the Schedule because in 1964 there was a Government Press Note which specifically mentioned that these industries are not a part of the schedule. It is necessary to bring them under the Schedule in order that we may regulate the manufacture of these

items and effectively implement our programme of reserving these items for the small scale sector. A few amendments are there—one or two seek to get the Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion. We have a problem here, Sir. We have issued an ordinance in view of the fact that the moratorium period was running out and it was necessary that this Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway both the members who have given those amendments are absent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That makes it easier.

I do not have anything more to say on this Bill. I commend it to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments for circulation. One by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav—he is not here. Another by Shri A. K Roy—he is also not here. So we proceed with the discussion.

Shri Sathe

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I must thank and congratulate my friend Shri George Fernandes for having brought this amendment which was long necessary actually because we found in the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act the five year period was really even otherwise in the normal time a very insufficient period to bring any industry which was squeezed out and exploited by the private management nursed completely back to health. By the time you re-organised it, by the time you made investment and by the time public funds were invested, the five year period would be over and you are again in difficulty. Therefore, I think this is a very welcome measure that this period is extended to 8 years.

Now I want to take up a larger issue while we are on this subject because the Minister himself made a reference to the general policy. I always felt that one most imminent need of this country was to look to the industries run by the private sector. Why should it be so that the Government was always called upon to do the donkey's work of building the infrastructure in the country, investing public money in areas where there is no profit-making? Whether it is steel, coal, fertilisers or power generation or any industry—all these industries which require a long gestation period and crores and crores of rupees investment, that investment must be done by the government investing public money, not getting immediate returns and getting all the criticism from the private sector that the public sector is being mis-managed and all that and not earning profits, but the entire profit-making sector, where real capital formation was taking place in this country and where the end products, the consumer goods, both sophisticated, luxury items and others have a margin of profit of sometimes even 300 per cent—all that was in private sector and they were having virtual loot of this country. The entire capital formation is taking place in their hands. We always thought by our taxation we could take it away. But could you do it by taxation—when in the initial stage itself as also at the raw material stage and then in the selling price and in the margin of profit, everywhere it was all manipulation and that is how real profit was made and that is how the black money grew and we could not curb it. Sir, it is not a question of A Party or B Party, I again repeat, it is not a question of A Party or B Party, whichever Party in the country is in power, unless they are very clear about this policy of whether you are going to allow an exploiting economy in the name of free enterprise, in the name of a capitalist structure, allowing capital formation take place in these private sectors of exploitation, you may do whatever you want to, you will not be able to do social justice; you will not be able to decentralise; you

will not be able to build those small scale sectors because the large-scale sectors control your economy and they will always try to throttle your economy. They have the real money power and they run virtually a parallel economy in this country.

Therefore, I always welcome pronouncements from Shri George Fernandes and other hon. and Progressive Members of the Janata Party when they say that in the key areas, key industries will be nationalised. I am not in favour of nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. Nobody has ever had that argument. Where you want to control and direct your economy, why must we not do that like this? I think I went on record in this House, in the earlier Government, that having said and urged and argued, under the Industries Development Bill, why should the Government be a nursing home of taking over only the sick units first? That means it is a premium on exploitation. Firstly you allow the private management to divert the profits, say, from the textile industry to some other more profit-making industrial sector and thus start that industry by making it sick and making the machinery to deteriorate without maintenance and making it grow old and then you will say 'All right, the industries are old and let the Government hold the baby and nurse it by picking up the sick unit. Why must we not have a policy that, if textile units are taken over as sick, along with those sick textile units, we take over the good units also? We are not doing any charity to anybody through nationalisation. With regard to textile industry development of it takes nearly five to six years. In some of the units taken over the investments are made so as to bring them at a level. This is a very wrong policy, I think if you like we should have a national debate that cuts across the partyline. Let us have a national debate on what should be our industrial and our national policy in this regard.

Then there was protestation for encouraging the small scale industries. That would mean giving employment

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

and all that. I shall give you one example. Take matches. I know WIMCO is a monopoly, big, house and it is a multi-national. In keeping with your attack on Coca Cola, it is right that you take over WIMCO.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): But what about Siemens—there is an import of technology?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When that comes, he will be able to explain.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Let him not explain but let him defend.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am saying is this. You want to encourage small scale. I do not want to encourage that. When you want to encourage small scale sector I don't encourage the cottage industries sector. We know about it. What do you know about it? In the name of, or, in the garb of small scale sectors, there is a racket going on in Sivakasi. In Sivakasi there is one family, that is Shri P. Aiyar Nadar (Interruptions) All his sons and daughters and wife are there. I shall give you the names. There are hundreds of units and I have a catalogue which is a monopoly. Shrimati Janaki Ammal is having Lotus Match Works. Then her daughter and her husband have got the units under them. Their son, Shri Ramamurthy has one unit. The second son, third son and the fourth have some units. Fortunately, there was no family planning at that time. Here is a chart. He has got four sons and only one daughter. Besides, he has son-in-laws and brothers. Like that, the chart goes on. Sons-in-law, daughters, their husbands and sons, their wives have got units. Like that, the chart goes on. There are hundred units. There is a biggest exploitation of children—child labour. Young kids are picked up in the night at 4 O'clock or 5 O'clock who are aged 12 to 13 and you must have read the *Times of India* Report according to which thirtyseven children died in a bus accident while they were picked up from homes. Has anybody looked into this? I would like to say that even such units should be taken over.

You cooperativise them and stop exploitation. Under the garb of small scale industry do not allow such type of racketeering and exploitation.

Now, Sir, I have given an amendment for including "Litho Printing Industry". They may wisely get away by saying that it is ordinary printing and, as such, it does not apply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister is accepting your amendment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is good. He deserves full compliments.

Sir, I want to bring to his notice that in Sivakasi there is a racket of fire crackers, litho and matches and the children are being exploited. This is a family racket. Therefore, I would like him to have an inquiry conducted into the working of this industry and take action. I thank him for accepting the amendment and with these few words I would commend the Bill once again.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नई औद्योगिक नीति जो 1979 में उद्योग मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत की थी और उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 का और संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

यह बात ही अच्छा विधेयक है जो उद्योग मंत्री श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने प्रस्तुत किया है। जब जनता सरकार बनी थी, उससे पहले 180 बीजेओ को इस सूची में रखा था और उसकी जाँच साहब ने बड़ा कर 504 कर दिया है। इस उद्योग नीति के अन्तर्गत 504 बीजेओ उद्योग धन्धों के अन्तर्गत आ गई है। अभी जो एम्बेडमेंट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस में 4, 5 बीजेओ और उस में बड़ाई गई है। इस से यह जाहिर होता है कि हम उन छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जिन की मारफत गाँवों का विकास करना चाहते हैं और गाँवों की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारना चाहते हैं। यह स्वागत करने की बात है और हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से वे लोग रहे हैं कि हम छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को बाँटे बँटावें, वह अफसर सत्ताही के मौजूदा रवैये के कारण संभव नहीं है। अफसर सत्ताही का जो

नंगा नाच सामने दिखाई देता है, उस से जनता सरकार का जो उद्देश्य है, जो वह छोट उद्योग धंधों को भागे बढ़ाना चाहती है और गांधी मं जो गरीबी की रक्षा के बहुत नीचे रहते हैं, उन को उपर उठाने की जो वह योजना बना रही है, वह उद्देश्य पूरा होना सम्भव नहीं लगता है। 504 चीजे, जो छोटे उद्योग-धंधों की सूची में रखी हैं, जिनमें गांध बाकों की आधिक दशा सुधारने की बात है, वह जो अफमरशाही का नंगा नाच दिखाई देता है, उस से वह पूरा नहीं होगा क्योंकि जो सलूलियते हम छोटे छोटे उद्योगों धंधों का देना चाहते हैं चाहे वे बैंकों के माध्यम से हों या किसी और माध्यम से, वे उन तक नहीं पहुँच पायी हैं। इसलिये हम तरफ में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जा विल रखा है उस में उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि पाच मान के बजाय आठ साल का समय रखा जाए। उन ईकाइया और सिर मिना को जिनका विक्रम ओवर करते हैं, आठ मान के अन्दर मुनाफे की तरफ ले जाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। यह आठ साल का समय बहुत ज्यादा है। जिन मिलों का प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिया गया है एनटीसी की मारफत लिया गया है या किसी तरह स भी लिया गया है, जिस तरह से उन मिलों का धागे बढ़ाने या फायदे की तरफ ले जान की योजना है, वह कारगर नहीं हो पा रही है, वह पूरी तरह से चल नहीं पा रही है। दा-तहाई स ज्यादा ऐसी ईकाइया हैं जिनका तुर्गन संरक्षण देने का आवश्यकता है। अगर उनको संरक्षण नहीं दिया जाएगा तो वे ईकाइया जो घाटे की तरफ जा रही हैं उनमें और अधिक घाटा हान की सम्भावना है। पिछली बार लोक सभा में जाज साहब ने घोषणा की थी कि 105 मिलों में से बहुत सी मिलें मुनाफे में जा रही हैं। लेकिन हम बानपुर की बात बताना चाहते हैं। हमारे बानपुर में पाच मिलें एनटीसी की चलती हैं। इन में सरकार का बहुत अधिक बोझ है और ये लगभग सरकार की ही धन से चल रही हैं। उन मिलों की हालत बहुत खराब है। प्रबंध ठीक न होने की वजह से यह सब है। हम तो यह सोचते थे कि ये ईकाइया मुनाफे की तरफ जाएगी लेकिन वे मुनाफे की तरफ नहीं जा रही हैं और उनमें करोड़ों रुपये

का घाटा चल रहा है। यही नहीं, पब्लिक अइर-टैकिंग की जो टेनरी कारपोरेशन है उसमें भी तीन करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का घाटा प्रतिवर्ष होता है। यह घाटा बराबर चला आ रहा है। उस तरफ भी मंत्री जी ने काफी ध्यान दिया है। राज्य मंत्री जी भी बानपुर गए थे। उन्होंने इसका भी निरीक्षण किया था साथ ही साथ दूसरी मिला का भी निरीक्षण किया था। उनके सामने 4 या 5 सारी बातें रखी गयी थी। उन मिलों में जिनका प्राइवशन होना चाहिए, उनका प्राइवशन नहीं हो रहा है कम प्राइवशन हो रहा है। हम के लिए केवल समिति ही जिम्मेदार नहीं है। यह देखा गया है कि बहुत से अधिकारी भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहाँ प्राइवशन अधिक हो। हमारे यहाँ एक स्वदेशी काटन मिल है जिसको टेकओवर किया गया है। उसका नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। उस स्वदेशी काटन मिल के अन्दर जा प्रबन्धक हैं, वे सब पुराने हैं जो जयपुरिया कम से जड़ हुए थे, वे सब इस बात के लिए काशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस मिल में घाटा दिखाना दिया जाए जिसमें कि यह साबित हो कि सरकार इसको चला नहीं पा रही है और इसको चलाने की सरकार में क्षमता नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की बातों की ओर मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

13 57 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

जिन मिला का सरकार चला रही है उनका प्रबंध ठीक हो। बहुत-सी मिलें एसी पड़ी हुई हैं जिनका टेक-ओवर करना है। हमारे बानपुर में भी ऐसी मिला या धण मिलें हैं जिनका टेक-ओवर होना ही चाहिए। जैसे कि बानपुर में एक ईसाई मिल है जो बंद पड़ी हुई है, वह तीन साल से बंद पड़ी है। दूसरी जयपुर उद्योग बंद पड़ी हुई है। जिनके बंद होने से लगभग दस हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं जिनकी राजी-रोटी की एक समस्या है। हम तरफ भी मंत्री महाशय ध्यान दें। वहाँ क लाग आ कर मिलें भी वे और मंत्री महाशय न यह आश्वासन भी दिया था लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी उद्योग नीति कोई नयी नीति नहीं है और इस पर नमाम तरफ से कटाक्ष और व्यय किया जात है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जनता सरकार की जो औद्योगिक

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

नीति है वह बहुत ही अच्छी नीति है। इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं और हम बताना चाहते हैं कि जहाँ पहले 108 चीज़ें छोटे उद्योगों के लिए थी अब उनमें 504 चीज़ें आ गयी हैं। इतना होते हुए भी हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि हमारे छोटे उद्योग घरे पनप सकें और गांवों का आर्थिक विकास ठीक से हो सके। अभी तक छोटे उद्योग वाले द्विविधा में पड़े हुए थे कि छोटे उद्योगों की सूची में क्या आयेगा, बड़े उद्योगों की सूची में क्या आयेगा। अब यह द्विविधा समाप्त हुई है। इन शब्दों के साथ हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

14 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SOVIET PRIME MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO INDIA

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, His Excellency Mr. A. N. Kosygin paid an official visit to India from March, 9 to 15, 1979. Since his last visit to India in 1968, there had been several changes in the face of Indian economy and agriculture. We therefore thought that it would be appropriate for us to acquaint him with the pace and quality of Indian development. His programme accordingly included three days of stay in Delhi and two days for visits to outside places. He visited the Heavy Engineering Corporation plant in Ranchi, spent some time at Anand visiting a typical Indian village, the Amul Dairy plant and the National Dairy Development Board. He also visited the Hindustan Machine Tools plant and the Indian Space Research Organisation Centre at Bangalore. Wherever he went he showed keen appreciation of the institutions he visited and the warmth of his reception.

During his stay in Delhi, he had several long discussions with me and with the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance) and Deputy Prime Minister (Defence), the Minister of External Affairs, and the Minister of Industry. We had

two plenary meetings with some members of our Government and the senior members of his delegation. The joint communique a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House, gives a summary on the important points arising out of the various discussions. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4157A/79]. Since the communique contains the important conclusions we reached during our discussions I am refraining from repeating them here.

Indo-Soviet relations are a vivid demonstration of how two countries different in their socio-economic structures can work together for bilateral advantage and on the basis of Panch-sheel Cooperation between our two countries has gathered new momentum and constitutes an important factor for peace and stability in Asia, indeed in the world.

Soviet Union recognises the validity of India's policy of non-alignment which is reflected in our independence of judgment and action. We on our part recognise what Soviet Union has done to ensure detente and promoting cooperation in Europe. We would like to see this process of detente extended to other parts of the globe. It was therefore natural that we viewed with some concern the disturbed situation in South East Asia and also in our West. We agreed that the people of a country should be allowed to develop themselves without outside interference, in a manner of their choice and in a way suited to their own genius. We also agreed that relations between countries must be governed on basic principles such as respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-use of force. We recognised that for peace and stability in Asia it was necessary for all countries in the region to cooperate with each other for mutual benefit and on the basis of equality and respect for sovereignty.

I am very happy to say that there was a very wide ranging similarity of views between our two countries. As the House is aware, the mutually beneficial cooperation between India

and the Soviet Union extends to a very large number of fields. It is a happy tradition in Indo-Soviet relations that the leaders of the two countries periodically meet an exchange views on a number of subjects covering both bilateral relations and the international situation. The present visit has once again demonstrated the great value of such contracts since they serve to bring the two countries even closer together. We are confident that as a result of the discussions held during this visit, Indo-Soviet cooperation will receive a further impetus and the degree of understanding which prevails between us will grow as time goes by.

14.06 hrs.

**INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: We continue with the earlier debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill introduced by Mr. George Fernandes has very limited scope but at the same time the important issue remains to be solved. Of course, the hon. Minister has been very keen to avail himself of every opportunity to speak in the House. It is quite welcome. He is now speaking of including within the scope of the power of the Government to take over a few items like pressure cooker, cutlery, etc. He is just marking utterances of taking over of many industries. Sir, instead of taking over, he is only making utterances of taking over. If the Government's intention is to take over these industries, they have to do it in a proper manner. I am not surprised at the utterances of Shri George Fernandes, because once he said that drinking water was not available in his constituency whereas the previous Congress Government had gone on constructing five-star hotels in India. I would like to tell this House that Shri George Fernandes has spent more

than Rupees six lakhs for going abroad. For what? He could have remained in India, done some home work for the industrial development of this country and this amount he could have saved and spent in his constituency Muzaffarpur for giving drinking water. I have no objection to his going abroad; a Minister may have to go abroad, but I am objecting to his double talk, I am objecting to this sort of hypocrisy. When I was speaking earlier, Mr Deputy-Speaker asked me why I was mentioning about the pomp and glory for Mr. George Fernandes. We know the pomp and glory was in old Roman style of many demagogues like Julius Caesar, Mark Antony and Brutus. That is why, I said when you speak and make some utterances, there must be some validity about them. Shri George Fernandes speaks of take-over of TISCO. I have no quarrel with him. Let him take it over, but later the Prime Minister said that it was his private opinion. Every Minister has two opinions, one is public and the other is private opinion. I do not know, how the country will be run by the private opinion of these Ministers. One private opinion of the Prime Minister has cost many lives and another private opinion of Shri George Fernandes is creating lot of trouble and flutter in the industrial sector. I do not know what will happen in this country

The point that I am making is that. What is the purpose of the Ministers expressing their private opinion in public and their public opinion in private? If the Government is serious in taking over certain industries in the national interest, go ahead; we will support you. We are fully with you in any kind of social measure which benefits the society, but it is no use making utterances to frighten somebody with vengeance for something, for ulterior motive. This only Shri George Fernandes can explain.

TISCO is the classic case; not only that. Shri George Fernandes has been speaking of take-over of some other

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

industries also. Shri Sathe mentioned about the match industry. He wanted to take over Wimco. All members of this House will fully support him, if he moved a bill to take over Wimco. The purpose of saying so is something else. Have you ever care to study the problems of the match industry? Have you gone in depth about the problems of rural industries and rural unemployment? The match industry today engages fifty to sixty thousand children even in this International Year of the Child. They are under-paid; they are paid below Rs. 3/- per day and at the same time, you forget the fact how much rural unemployment is there on the other side for producing semi-finished raw materials of matches. It is thirty thousand. For the information of the Minister, I may state that the duty has been increased by Rs. 7/- for matches being collected by these family concerns today; I can produce the invoice. The production of mechanised matches has come down to 30 from 70 per cent and the demands has gone up very much. The previous Government saw to it that Wimco did not expand its activities. They are not studying in depth and finding out in detail the character of various industries. They are only interested in double talk. I would like to ask the Government, if they are sincere in taking over these industries. I would like to tell them that they are not sincere, they only want to frighten somebody and get something out of them. That is my point.

The Minister speaks of rural employment. I have got some facts with me about a company in Bombay, where Shri George Fernandes started and spent his political career. Glaxo, a foreign monopoly company have introduced the computer system. There was an agreement with the employees that there would be no retrenchment. This Government has given a licence for a giant computer throwing 80 per cent of the employees out of employment. And you speak of removal of unemployment within the next ten years. He is talking about the take-

over of factories and rural employment. On the other side, you are introducing this computer which will throw people out of employment. What is your policy? If your policy is to provide employment, what is the need for a computer? Who introduces and uses computer? It is used by people who don't have enough manpower. Is India in need of computerization? Is it the need of the nation? You are allowing foreign monopolies to force out thousands of employees and make the latter unemployed persons in this country.

You speak of rural employment. You are not able to provide any kind of rural employment. It is my charge. I repeat that on the one side you speak about taking over of a certain thing, and about monopoly. Mr. Fernandes has said, 'I am all for technology, even from capitalist countries.' But technology will not come free but with something else, i.e. the establishment of all kinds of the evil of the multi-nationals.

Nobody is going to give you technology alone. It will come with strings, and they will establish their monopoly and multi-national institutions in this country. It is our experience. On the one side you speak of take-over of TISCO; on the other you say that in the name of technology, you will defend Siemens.

I have also to say that many Chief Ministers also are now losing confidence in this Government. They might have private correspondence with him, which is not subject to being divulged in this House. That way, this Government will lose credibility. Of course, they don't have much of it. The Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal may send letters; and if you are going to use it for political purpose, it will mean by passing all decency and decorum in the rapport with the State Governments; and it shows that he is unfit to govern any Ministry.

Now, Mr. Fernandes is supposed to be a labour leader—once upon a time he was, not now. I have had an occasion to visit Kuwait. With all sense of responsibility I say this here, I got no answer for the 3 questions which I put about the EPI projects. The Prime Minister should call for the files and see what happens there. I will tell Mr. Fernandes that there is exploitation of our poor labour there. There was a Rs. 229 crores project, which was the first project we had taken abroad. I have something to say about the recruitment and employment there. That project is divided among 13 sub-contractors. My question was very simple, and you should see the answer given to me. The question was, how many persons were employed, what were their salaries and what were the categories. The answer given was: "(a), (b) and (c) The required information is being collected from the overseas project of the Engineering Projects (India) and will be furnished after complete details are available." Does it mean that for the last 4 years Government has not got the information? The point is that the answer has been cleverly avoided. This project has been divided among 13 sub-contractors. These 13 sub-contractors recruited 5,000 people, offering huge salaries; and they got Rs. 5,000/- from each person. They have been sent there. I saw the labourers and asked them how much they were getting. They said: 40 dinars, or 42 dinars or 45 dinars for the skilled labour. Many of the labourers are also unskilled.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi only one hour is allotted to this Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is Mr. Fernandes's Bill. I have to understand and explain things about this Bill. These 30,000 people are exploited to the maximum. There are many aspects of it. There was a revolt by these people. Nobody cooked it up. It had to come, because they appointed, as security officer, a person who was a Pakistani national. His name is Mr. Ali. He is not an Indian national. He

started beating Indian labour, especially those from Punjab. You can understand the reaction. They went in revolt. The Kuwaiti Government never allows any strike in their country. So you can deport many persons, you can take action against them. The point is that those people are still exploited to the maximum. You have to take measures to protect that exploitation.

Another matter, you have devalued Indian labour. Government itself has been shown that Indian labour is cheap and you can have them cheap in Kuwait, or any other Gulf countries; they need not pay them more. What is the result? Corruption is rampant. You will be surprised to know that more than 70,000 tonnes of cement in shiploads, had been got rejected and sold in the open market through a person in Kuwait. Can you deny that? Who was that person? Why was it got rejected? What is the price? Who shared the loot. You must explain. They are making local purchases. They do not have any arrangement to make local purchases. Local purchase is the biggest loot on the Government of India. I am only giving out a small part; I have many more things in my record for which I will take another opportunity. I want to point out that Mr. George Fernandes is a party to exploitation of the workers; he should be enabled to prevent corruption but he is presiding over a corrupt Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it when the demands of the Industries Ministry are taken up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lastly, I only appeal to the Minister, the time has come to stop exploiting people and convince them that your Ministry will deliver the goods. But we hear only speeches, which are doing more harm to the nation and economy than any good. I do not want to repeat many things. The Speaker has already rung the Bell and I shall take some other opportunity. The time has come to

[Shri Vayalar Rao]

show that action will be taken. We do not want mere words. We want action and protection to the working class, protection to the workers in your projects also. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would much rather like to confine myself to the Bill. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is good news

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are adding fuel to the fire. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated: over the past few years experience has shown that it has not been possible for the Central Government to bring back sick industrial undertakings taken over by Government to a state of financial viability within the aforesaid period of five years. Further in the few months beginning from January, 1979, the maximum period of five years specified above was expiring in respect of number of industrial undertakings whose management was with the Central Government, it was therefore necessary to increase this period of five years on an urgent basis.

In that context, I should like to say certain things. Before the end of 1977, 289 sick units were in existence and the amount of money that was looked up as credit amounted to a fantastic amount of Rs. 859 crores. That excludes, textiles including the National Textile Corporation which has 103 sick units and engineering, more than half of that. The credit blocked in such sick units amounted to 14.5 per cent of the total credit. It is only bank credit I am not talking of credit from other financial institutions, and allied organisations. There is a very valuable publication. I will request our friend Shri George Fernandes to get a copy of this which is published by the Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, named 'Labour in West Bengal'. It is an annual publication. It is very factual and very correct and something very much worth reading. That points out through

figures and facts profusely that it is the sheer dishonesty and quarrel over share of booty at the owners and controlling hands level that mostly kill an industry. Blame is put on the workers. The blame is put on the labourers. Prof. Sher Singh is here. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers chops of Rs. 2 1/2 crores. 2 1/2 months are over. The strike is on. That is one public sector undertaking which was laying golden eggs. They want to kill the goose. They agree to pay certain things in writing, but suddenly there was somersault. That is how they have lost faith. Government without credibility is not Government at all.

I will come to my subject. Today you can get consultants in Financial world as well as Management world who can advise you at a reasonable fee how to make the industry sick. Making the industry sick has also become the industry. Besides fluctuations in the supply of raw materials and efficiency in payments, there are also other reasons. Lack of managerial experience, merchant adventurism, technical incompetence and unsaleability of products, sometimes due to lack of standards are contributing factors. For cure distinction has to be drawn between the internal and external cases. Incipient sickness is rightly increasing which is due to internal causes. Some became sick from the very inception, Mr. Fernandes. You should enlighten the House how such projects were approved by the financial institutions and scrutinising authorities and licensing authorities? How is it, from the very day the industry takes it, it becomes sick? That means the handsomely obliged people who clear such projects, the financial institutions and the people sitting in Industry Ministry and other Ministries clear through handsome payments. The appraisals and approvals from licensing authority, financial institutions, are frequently obtained through handsome payments. It is not a secret. It has come out in most vitally circulated papers abroad that India is a vast ocean of corruption and black

marketing. It has come out. Time and again I have quoted on the floor of the House.

A section of the private sector, entrepreneurs, if you call them entrepreneurs at all, are now finding it much more profitable to go in for committing this fraud in the name of creating industry by extracting money from the exchequer at the cost of the poor man. Mr. Industry Minister, I hear your speeches. I read your speeches quite often in the press. I would like you to constitute a team of people with some integrity, at least who can really go into this and fix responsibilities for taking penal action. Because this is the most serious economic offence that is being committed perpetually without any hinderance or resistance.

There is another serious evil in the public sector as well as in the private sector. Ministers are enjoying it very well. Over-capitalisation in order to steal money from the very beginning has been there. When you can start industry with Rs 30 lakhs and you have been promised a loan of Rs. 22 lakhs, all that you need to do is to over-capitalise Rs 45 lakhs and pocket the money. Do not take out money from your pocket which you are expected to do. That has become the trick of the trade. From the cost of erection, from the cost of equipment you go on making money from the very beginning. There is under-utilisation, non-utilisation of built-in capacity and that is also killing our industry.

The Economic Survey 1978-79 on page 17 clearly states:—

"Sickness in industry continued to cause concern. According to the quarterly returns received by the Reserve Bank of India from the commercial banks, at the end of 1977 were 289 sick-units and the credit locked up in such units was of the order of Rs. 859 crores, Textiles (other than National Textile Corporation Mills) and Engineering

accounted for more than half of the outstanding credit."

"According to the Reserve Bank data, the number of sick units with credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or more rose by 48 in one year and the blocked credit by Rs. 249 crores. Blocked credit accounted for 14.5 per cent of the total advances to large and medium industry. In addition to measures taken last year, Section 72A of the Income Tax Act was amended... etc."

MR. SPEAKER: He should try to conclude now. When we take up the Demands of the Ministry, these things can be discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is absolutely connected with sick mills. I am not going outside that at all.

Take IRCI, which is the prime institution for looking after sick units. It is the talk of the town that IRCI has specialised in making a sick industry more sick and IRCI itself has become sick. If the Minister can refute it, he may do so in his reply. The crux of the whole thing is quick money-making by hook or crook with political patronage. Mr. Vayalar Ravi was speaking and I was listening. This is his second House and my third House. If somebody writes authentically the factual things that have happened during the last thirty years, many people will sit up in this country. I accuse this Government also. In two years, they could have effected a lot of improvement, which they have not done. But what happened during the last thirty years? They have dug a grave yard to the country's economy. Have they a right to accuse anybody else?

Piecemeal management take-over will not help. A long-term comprehensive policy with provisions for punitive actions for economic offenders can only succeed.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Lastly, the so-called sick jute industries have been diverting assistance received from financial institutions to other industries. I demand an enquiry as to how a jute mill could get 600 per cent more than the approved overdraft from nationalised banks. There are figures elaborately giving these details.

I would like the Minister to cover all these points in his reply.

भी हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेय हमारे सामने आया है, उसके उद्देश्य और प्रस्तावना में मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि एक उद्देश्य तो यह है कि जो बीमार मिलें हैं, जिनका प्रबन्ध 5 साल में ठीक नहीं हो पाता, उस समय को 5 साल से बढ़ा कर 8 साल किया जाए और दूसरा यह कि कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों को बड़ाया देने के लिए कुछ और माल उन के लिए प्रारक्षित किये जाएं। ये दो उद्देश्य इन्होंने बताए हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी आई तो हमारी सरकार ने यह सम्पूर्ण रूप से घोषणा की कि गांधीवादी रास्ते से हम देश का विकास करेंगे, गांधीवाद हमारा रास्ता होगा। इस में जो प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण हुआ, तो उस में खेती, फिर भोजन और उस के बाद वस्त्र आता है लेकिन कभी कभी वस्त्र मनुष्य के जीवन में भोजन से भी ज्यादा आवश्यक होता है। मनुष्य भूखा रह कर सारे देश में घूम सकता है लेकिन बिना वस्त्र वह शायद अपने घर के कोने में भी खड़ा नहीं रह सकता। सम्प्रदाय के दृष्टिकोण से वस्त्र अत्यधिक आवश्यक वस्तु है लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो वस्त्र पहनने वाले गांव के 90, 95 फीसदी लोग हैं, जो मोटा कपड़ा पहनते हैं, साधारण कपड़ा पहनते हैं, उनके लिए वैसे वस्त्र के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। उस तरह के कपड़े को बड़ाया दिया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से भी नहीं हो रही है। यह सरकार बिम्बास करती है कि गांधीवादी तरीके से चलेंगे और दूसरे इनका विश्वास यह भी है कि विकेन्द्रीकरण हमारा होगा लेकिन मैं इन को याद दिलाता चाहूंगा जो 'सर्वोदय' के 150वें पृष्ठ में 1945 में गांधी जी ने 'रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम' के अन्तर्गत पृष्ठ 11-14 में लिखा है :

"अम जितना विकेंद्रित होगा, बीजार उतने ही सस्ते और सादे होंगे"।

अम का जितना विकेन्द्रीकरण आम करेंगे उतने ही बीजार सस्ते होंगे। लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग के पीछे भावना यही थी कि अम का विकेन्द्रीकरण करो जिससे कम पूँजी के

कारोबार चल सके। बीजार जितना सस्ता होगा, उतना ही कम खर्चीला होगा जिससे छोटे मोम कम पूँजी से उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। इसीलिए गांधी जी ने चर्खे का जो कार्यक्रम चलाया था उसके पीछे भी उद्देश्य यही था। चर्खे के बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है कि—

"आधी मनोवृत्ति का अर्थ है जीवन के आवश्यक पदार्थों के उत्पादन और वितरण का विकेन्द्रीकरण।"

आधी कपड़ा नहीं है और चर्खा कोई बीजार नहीं है। वह मनुष्य के उत्पादन, वितरण प्रणाली के विकेन्द्रीकरण का प्रतीक है। अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय, श्री जॉर्ज साहब मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी कि भी बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनकी तकनीक लेनी होगी। लेकिन गांधी जी ने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि—

"आधी देश में सब की आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और समानता के प्रारंभ का बिह्वन है। उसे उस के सारे फलितार्थी सहित स्वीकार करना चाहिये। उस का अर्थ है संपूर्ण स्वदेशी मनोवृत्ति रखना और जीवन की सारी आवश्यक वस्तुएं भारत में ही और वह भी देशियों की मेहनत और बुद्धि से प्राप्त करना। देशांत अधिकतर बातों में आत्मनिर्भर होंगे और भारत के अंदर और बाहरी दुनिया तक कि स्वेच्छापूर्वक सेवा करेंगे, जहां तक उस से दोनों पक्षों को लाभ होता रहेगा।"

इस मामले में गांधी जी ने जो स्वदेशी की बात कही थी, उस में यह दर्शन था कि सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन हम देश के अन्दर करेंगे और देश के अन्दर तकनीक का विकास करेंगे। देश के अन्दर जो तकनीक और क्षमता है उसका विकास होना चाहिए। विदेशी चीजों का हम सहारा नहीं लेंगे। इसलिए उस समय गांधी जी ने इन विदेशी वस्त्रों का बहिष्कार किया था। इस को स्पष्ट करते हुए श्री गीरेन्द्र मजुमदार ने लिखा है कि—

"हमने देख लिया कि स्वराज्य-संग्राम के ऐतिहासिक दिनों में हमारा स्वदेशी-अन्धोलन विफल हो जाता, अगर हमने साब-साथ विदेशी बहिष्कार न चलाया होता। इसी तरह अगर अब हम ग्रामोद्योग आदि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के अन्धोलन के साथ-साथ मशीनी माल के बहिष्कार का अन्धोलन नहीं फेंक सकेंगे, तो ग्रामोद्योगों की हमारी सारी विलासिता से कुछ जरूरतमन्द लोगों को थोड़ी-सी मदद मिल जाने से ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। अतएव ही उससे ऐसी समाज-व्यवस्था उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकती, जो विकेंद्रित, आत्मनिर्भर और घोषण-रहित हो।"

गांधी जी का यह बुनियादी दर्शन था जिसमें उनका स्पष्ट निर्वेश सहित था। आबादी की बढ़ाई के दिनों में हम विदेशी माल का बहिष्कार

करते थे। अब देश आजाद हो गया है तो मशीन और हाथ का युद्ध प्रारंभ है। हाथ और मशीन के कण्ठीगीजन में हाथ हमेशा हारेगा। हाथ को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, मशीन को स्पष्टी को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। इस दिशा में सरकार को कठोरता से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

मध्यम महादय, अगर विदेश में हम तकनीक लेते रहेंगे, मशीनें लेते रहेंगे, विदेशी बुद्धि का हिन्दुस्तान में इस्तेमाल करने रहेंगे तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के गांधी में जो बुद्धि है, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जा गांधी के उद्योग का विकास मंजो जी करना चाहते हैं, वह विकास हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना कि गांधी जी ने जो अपना दर्शन दिया है वे उसकी तन्मय देखें।

मध्यम महादय, गांधी जी ने 13-10-21 को यंग इंडिया में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि—

“मैंने मंत्रों को जिन वपडों की उन्हें जहन्नम नहीं वे कपड़े दे कर और जिस काम की उन्हें अत्यंत आवश्यकता है वह काम न दे कर उनका अपमान नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं उन पर क्रुपा करने का पाप नहीं करूंगा। परन्तु यह ज्ञान मेने पर कि उन्हें दारिद्र्य बनाने में मैंने भी मदद की है, मैंने तो उन्हें टुकड़े टांगूंगा और न उतरे हुए कपड़े दूंगा बल्कि अपना अर्पण से अच्छा भोजन स्वयं उन्हें दूंगा और उनके साथ काम में शरीक होऊंगा।”

गांधी जी का “इ” दर्शन था, यह तर्क था। गांधी जी ने यह सिद्धांत रखा था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी ने “स्वराज्य दू चरित्र” में लिखा है कि—

“यह निश्चित है कि मिलों और शहरों की संख्या बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों की बुलहाली में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। उल्ट, उनसे बेकारों की गरीबी और भूख जाएंगे और भूख से पैदा होने वाले नमाम रोग फैल जायेंगे।

अन्य में वे लिखते हैं कि—

“परन्तु हमें करोड़ों भूखों की दृष्टि से मोचना चाहिये। अगर उन्हें फिर से जीवन-दान देना है, उन्हें जिन्दा रखना है, तो चरखे को मुख्य प्रवृत्ति बनाना पड़ेगा और लोगों को स्वेच्छा से कातना होगा।”

इसलिए मध्यम महादय, गांधी जी ने यह स्पष्ट कहा है कि मिल की प्रवृत्ति, शहर बनाने की प्रवृत्ति यदि देश में चलती रहेगी तो फिर हमारे गांधी का असल में उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा, कुटीर उद्योग हमारे नहीं चल सकेंगे। कुटीर और कुटीर उद्योगों पर ध्यान नहीं होना है। इसके मुकाबले में इन बड़े कारखानों और मिलों पर करोड़ों खर्च कर दिया जाता है। हमारे देश में एक तरफ

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है और दूसरी तरफ निजी क्षेत्र है। दोनों को साथ साथ चलाया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन में बड़ी तेजी के साथ बैरमानी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर निजी क्षेत्र भी लुप्त कर रहा है। अगर दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला, भिलाई में बनने वाले लोहे के दाम बढ़ा दिए जाएंगे तो टाटा अपने लोहे के दाम, दसगत के दाम खुद-ब-खुद बढ़ा देगा। देश के अन्दर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र जो एक साथ चल रहे हैं इनके बारे में आपका यह तय करना होगा कि जो सामान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उपादन हो सकता है वह सामान निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं बनेगा और साथ ही साथ जो सामान गांधी और देशान्तरों में लोगों द्वारा, अपनी मर्दन और मजदूरी में निर्मित होता है वह बड़े कारखानों में नहीं बनना। जब तक यह दिशा नहीं बनेगी यह दृष्टि नहीं बनेगी, यह संकल्प आप नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक दोट मोटे तरीके से काम करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। फिर भी इस दशा की ओर जो आपकी दृष्टि गई है और छोटा मा कदम जो आप उठा रहे हैं इसका मैं समर्थन करना हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह दृष्टि और ग्राफ टापी जाएगी और इस दिशा में काम और तेजी व साथ आप करेंगे और तेज कदम उठाएंगे।

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, I will restrict myself to the Bill; I will not discuss the Demands for Grants, taking advantage of this opportunity. There are three or four points which are very relevant to this Bill

I join the other Members of Parliament who expressed their appreciation of the way of functioning of the Minister of Industries, Shri George Fernandes. Sometimes he comes forward with Bills which are genuinely required. So, really I do agree with him that the period of take-over must be extended upto eight years. I would say that it can be even ten years.

In the second para of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:

“The major thrust of the State-ment on industrial policy presented to Parliament in December 1977 is on the rapid development of small scale and cottage industries on a decentralised basis. Doubts had been expressed in respect of some of the items reserved for small

[Shri A. Bala Papanor] scale sector as to whether these would fall under the First Schedule to the Act which specifies the industries in respect of which the provisions of the Act would apply. It was, therefore, necessary to include a few of these items like pressure cookers, cutlery, zip fasteners (metallic and non-metallic), oil stoves...in the First Schedule so that there may not be any scope for such doubts."

This is the idea underlying the Bill

I would like the hon. Minister to have a comprehensive idea of the entire industrial sphere in this country. I can speak with authority, and I do so, about some industries which are facing difficulties in my territory. Otherwise, it will be a general discussion on the Demands for Grants, which will not serve any purpose.

I honestly believe that whenever any problem is brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, he is noted for taking quick action; whether it is favourable or unfavourable, he is noted for taking quick action. In this case I am sure he will take an action which will be favourable to my territory.

He has said that cottage and small-scale industries are to be helped. In a way he has come forward with certain grants to help the small entrepreneurs. There are many items like buckets and polythene papers which are made in the small-scale industries, for which assistance is given. Shri Bosu has referred to how licences are being granted to these units. If the Government are not prepared to protect and encourage these units, at least they should not come and kill these units. Now the licences are granted only to make these units sick. I will give three concrete examples which are available in Pondicherry.

Somewhere in the year 1971 a unit was given a licence for a polythene unit to make bags to pack fertilizer and sugar; the unit is known as the

Modern Polythene Bag. A small entrepreneur with drive and enthusiasm got the machinery from the NSIC, Bombay, worth about Rs. 6½ lakhs. He took also some loans from some banks and financial institutions. The Government of Pondicherry then granted a State-aid loan of Rs. 96,000 to this unit in the year 1971 and the Government of India gave a licence to this small-scale unit to produce polythene bags. I hope the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that polythene bags are made out of granule, which at that time was a scarce commodity. Now also it is not freely available, but it is not that scarce. So, import has to be allowed and only out of imported granule the polythene bags are made. Till about 1974 the Government of India could not provide them the material or sanction the import licence. One of the conditions for the grant of the loan of Rs. 96,000 was that the repayment has to start after the second year. The Government of India never bothered to give the import licence or to procure the material from foreign countries till about 1974 or so. So, after some time they grant it and they are to import it and they start production there. What happens during that time? The then Government of Pondicherry writes to the Central Government not to release it. Of course, the Central Government might abide by it, but they are not in a position to provide it. But the State Government writes to the Central Government. The State Government which wanted to help the small units thereby providing a loan of Rs. 96,000, then writes to the Central Government not to give this. This is how the Governments function. That is why I want the hon. Minister to understand how the departments under him work. It did not stop there. Some time in 1975-76 they wanted the matter to be taken over. Then there was agitation. Then they wrote to the entrepreneur to provide an account for the amount as to how he has spent it. So he produced the bills, vouchers and all that. He produced vouchers to the tune of

Rs. 1,12,000 for the unit for which he had taken a loan of Rs. 96,000. So, these vouchers had been admitted by the State Government. Of course the State Government at that time also, as usual, was under President's rule. The Government of India accepted it. Then it went on, but they never gave him any opportunity or assistance whereas on the contrary, on the instructions—I do not know whether they were the instructions of Central Government also—the small entrepreneur was to pay Rs. 23,000 without making a single product, without making any profit, whereas he had employed some people, and he had been asked to pay Rs. 73,000 by means of rental for the sheds that had been provided by the Industrial Department of the erstwhile Pondicherry Government, which is naturally under the Government of India's control. An entrepreneur, a small-scale unit owner, who had procured a loan of Rs. 96,000 from the Government, was asked to pay Rs. 73,000. There it never stopped. He continued with the same struggle. He has not been encouraged. On the contrary he is being crushed. Every time the auction takes place the revenue authorities come forward and take measures by which they can remove it. Afterwards, some time in 1977 unfortunately the entrepreneur died. What happened then? The Government of Pondicherry, I think under the instructions of the Government of India simply liquidated without going into the matter. I want the hon. Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, who is so much legal minded, to tell us why without going through any of the Company Law provisions he liquidated it and brought the entire factory or the small-scale unit for auction. The NSIC people came and auctioned the property that has gone for Rs. 1,50,000. So, this amount of Rs. 96,000 that was granted as loan to this particular unit has accumulated to the tune of Rs. 1,48,000 by means of penal interest and all that. Unfortunately, the Pondicherry Government was clever

enough to take securities from small individuals, two or three people, of their landed property, houses etc. etc.

Sir, the Government, after 1977 when the entrepreneur died, took the law into their own hands and annihilated his property without adopting any of the Company Law provisions. They have sold the property in public auction. Meanwhile one other bank also filed a suit against this entrepreneur for a recovery of Rs. 46,000. Then the Government entered as a third party or as a second defendant or whatever it may be. Then they claimed that they were having a right in it and so it must be given to them. Unfortunately the Judge said: "No, no. This matter can be agitated at the time of recovery." So, the matter was taken up as to whether the Government has priority or not for a sum of Rs. 48,000 or Rs. 50,000. Meanwhile, some time in 1978 the Government auctioned the property and they were trying to recover the amount from the sureties. In a small territory like this, people want the industries to grow. Somebody comes forward and keeps as collateral securities the landed property because that man has never had it, whereas the machineries are procured and bills are presented to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bala Pajanor, individual cases must not be taken up.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am giving this as an example.

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be able to answer you because...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He knows it. What the present government is trying to do is that the Government is giving a loan of Rs. 96,000. On that the interest goes up to Rs. 50,000 in a matter of 6 years. But

[Shri Bala Pajanor]

now, the IDR is increasing the period for a big unit like that which is under the control of the Government. If it is a case of encouraging the small units, I do not know how far this Government can help small entrepreneurs to come forward and solve the problem of unemployment and increase the production in the country. So, it is very relevant. Unless I take the individual cases, I cannot substantiate my argument. I do not want to argue in general. So, I take a particular case and then bring it to his notice. What happened is that the present Government because of some political motive—I do not know what it is—instructs the people concerned, they take up revenue recovery proceedings against the sureties. Which entrepreneur will come forward? That is what I am asking. They go to the extent of auctioning the small things that are available in the house and they go without adopting any norms and all that. So, I request the hon. Minister to analyse the cases like this. If they are going to kill the unit by this kind of harsh methods, that is a peculiar thing. Not only that. As Mr. Bosu and some other Members said, the question of licensing is also there. There is another question of liquid fertilizer units. That has come from the foreign countries. For the first time in India we are introducing liquid fertilizer. I have got a letter. I do not know whether the Minister is aware...

MR. SPEAKER: Keep something for the Demands.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is very much concerned with this Bill. On the Demands, I have to go to larger points. This Bill is concerned with regulating and developing industries. So, I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that I want a comprehensive Bill.

For the past 25 years we have been saying that small units cannot come

up. This has been mentioned in all the industries conferences, that only the big entrepreneurs can run the small industries. In the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister is categorical that he wants to encourage small-scale and cottage industries. If so, he must come with a comprehensive Bill. Otherwise, how is he going to help them?

There are two aspects. Firstly, we were told there was no liquid fertilizer at all. Secondly, though it has come up in Karnataka, he has to sell it only in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This is how things are being done.

He is so eloquent and sincere about helping the sick units, and encouraging units that are to come up. I have no doubt about his sincerity and efficiency also, but what I want to impress upon him through you is this. Let him take note of all these matters, let him call for statistics month-wise and industry-wise about the small-scale industries and their problems. If you talk merely about general principles, you will never be in a position to help the small-scale industries. So, at least after this Bill, let him come forward and help these people. I am happy that something has been done. Of course, something is better than nothing. I do not say nothing is better than nonsense. But he should not stop with this something. Let him come forward with a comprehensive Bill if he wishes to help not only the existing small units but those that are to come up.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I am grateful to the Members for the comments that they have made on this Bill, and I would like to assure the House that we are coming forward with a comprehensive Bill to amend the IDR Act. The present amendment had to be introduced against the background of the ordinance that we

had to issue. That ordinance was for a specific purpose. In the first week of the next month, the moratorium on one unit was going to expire, and in the course of the next few months, the same thing will happen in regard to four other units. We had to immediately come forward with an ordinance. Also, where small-scale industry's reservation was concerned, we had to take decision to see that the policy was implemented. We have started the exercise of a comprehensive review of the IDR Act. The Bill is being finalised, and I am hoping to introduce it very soon in this House. The various points that the hon. Members have made in regard to the over-all policy of industrial development and regulation will be covered when the new comprehensive Bill to amend the IDR Act is introduced. We also propose to introduce a special legislation giving protection to the small-scale industry. I can assure the House and the hon. Member from Pondicherry that the concern that he has expressed for the small-scale industry is the concern which the Government also has, and the new policy of encouraging and developing the small-scale industry is a major thrust of our industrial policy. Therefore, all the protection that the small scale sector needs would be given to it. He referred to a particular case. I shall certainly look into that case. But I would like to make one point where the National Small Industries Corporation is concerned and the manner in which it goes about collecting the money that is due to it. It is a public sector corporation. Should this public sector corporation lag in collecting the instalments that are due to it...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not against that. I am against the other loans ..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: One should not generalise these issues. If the NSIC does not collect the dues, then again it will be subject to criticism. If the NSIC does not take the

steps to see that the money that it invests are not properly used, then also it would come under attack. If there is any specific case, where any of the Government agencies which were concerned with the promotion of small scale sector, and in this particular case the hon. Member from Pondicherry was mentioning a particular unit, we shall certainly look into this case and see that there is no hardship caused to any entrepreneur and any effort on the part of entrepreneurs is not stifled.

In the course of the discussion, the entire gamut of the Industrial Policy was also discussed. In fact, Mr Hukum Deo Narain Yadav spoke about the entire Industrial Policy. There will be an opportunity, when the Grants are being discussed, when the comprehensive Bill comes up, to discuss this question. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Industrial policy that we presented to the House in December 1977 takes care of the issues that he has raised today.

But a point was made, more particularly by Mr Vayalar Ravi, on technology. He tried to suggest that some of the things that we are doing presently are not in the best interests of the industry or may be in the best interest of the country, because he talked about the way technology comes through the multi-nationals. I often get the impression, particularly when the members of the Opposition—that Opposition which was in power till two years ago—speak in this House as though I have invented the various problems which I am not supposed to tackle as the Minister of Industry. There are 5400 foreign collaborations prevailing today, individual collaborations with companies from as many as 35 countries and all of them, most of them are multi-nationals and by the very nature that they should be coming and collaborating in this country, they invariably become multi-nationals; whether it is private sector

[Shri George Fernandes]

multi-national or public sector multi-national; most of them are private sector multi-nationals, I did not invent them. Mr. Ravi tried to convey the impression that we are inventing the multi-nationals and bringing them here. He has tried to teach me now, how technology comes into this country. (Interruptions)

I am not yielding. (Interruptions) Where technology is not needed, we shall not have it. This is the policy which my Government is pursuing. I would like the House to take this fact that in those sectors where we do not need any foreign technology, we shall not have it and where in the past, say 20 or 25 years, technology has been brought into sectors where it was not needed, we shall throw it out. We threw out Coca Cola, we asked the IBM to go and we asked a number of other units to pack up and go.

We shall import it where it is necessary. We shall not import it for soft drinks, but if power generation requires foreign technology, we shall import it. We shall not import it to produce ice creams, but if it is necessary to produce basic chemicals, we shall import it. We shall not import it for brassieres, but if it is necessary to import foreign technology . . . (Interruptions).

This is where technology had been imported.

I want the hon. Member to know that we shall be very selective in the import of technology. Where we need it, we shall import it and where we do not need it, in the non-sophisticated, in the ordinary consumer, in the non-priority sectors, we shall not import technology. If individual cases are to be debated, I am prepared to debate. . . .

MR SPEAKER: Not today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not debating at the moment. If individual cases are to be debated, I am prepared to debate. Any decision

that my Government takes I am prepared to justify and defend it. If there is anything wrong that is found, that any section of the House may point out, I am prepared to correct that wrong. But this constant sniping that the Government is indulging in a sell-out, that we are bringing technology where it is not needed.

MR SPEAKER. This is a part of democracy.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It may be a part of the process. But I think one should be objective when one raises this question of technology.

AN HON MEMBER. When you were in the Opposition, you were doing it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will certainly raise a specific issue, defend a specific issue or attack a specific issue. One need not generalise it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is all in the game.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, he made a reference to Glaxo. I am aware that Glaxo are in the process of installing a computer. I am not concerned with Glaxo installing a computer. On the basis of Glaxo installing a computer, if the hon. Member thinks that the industrial policy of the Government needs to be attacked, that is no fair. Computers have been installed. I am sure, the hon. Member is aware of the struggle which the Life Insurance Corporation employees in this country waged against computers. I wonder whether the hon. Member had any view at that time; I wonder whether he spoke about it at that time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I did; I spoke against it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am only aware of the fact that they are installing a computer because trade union people came and met me. Otherwise, I would not have known it. It is not part of my Ministry's

responsibility to find out who is installing computers, where computers are being installed by various people, in various places. We are producing our own computers. The computer industry in India is developing very fast. It is an industry that was started some years ago. They started producing computers some years ago. If you start a computer industry in this country, the computers have to be manufactured. The computers were manufactured and, I am sure, those computers were meant to be used, not meant to be thrown away.

The hon. Member will appreciate that having started a computer industry in this country the computers are bound to be used to some way or other. Whether a computer should be used in Glaxo or not, whether a particular kind of computer should be imported or not, is a matter which can be examined.

The hon. Member also referred to EPI and said that there is a lot of corruption over which I am presiding. I take very strong exception to these remarks. The hon. Member was also insinuating about my discussing the take-over of industry and suggested that all this was highly motivated. I know, there have been people who have been sniping in this matter. I did not expect the hon. Member to say the kind of thing that he said. My conviction about the public ownership is not new. Even before the hon. Member was born, I have been campaigning in this country for public ownership..

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): And sell it to multinationals.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have not sold to multinationals.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about Bharat Heavy Electricals?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am prepared to discuss any specific case. If the hon. Member wants to know about the BHEL-Siemens agree-

ment, let me tell him that the BHEL-Siemens contract is of 1976 when I was in Jail and when they were in the Government. (Interruptions)

15 hrs.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Subsequent to that, what happened?

What happened in the last two years?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You entered into that contract in 1976

SHRI K. GOPAL: Be bold enough to tell us what happened in the last 2 years?

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions, please.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So far as the public sections concerned. I have certain convictions. My conviction: are not based on conveniences. Mr. Ravi's are convictions of convenience. I do not have that. I have certain basic convictions—I do not have to prove them—whether I am in the government or outside....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: EPI is full of corruption. He is presiding over corruption. I am prepared to prove it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you cannot go on repeating the same thing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is a party to the corruption in EPI. I am prepared to prove it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for all that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. You cannot go on like this.

He has not yielded and unless he yields, you cannot interrupt... (Interruptions) I have allowed all that you said against him to go on record earlier. You cannot repeat the same thing again....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I submit.

MR. SPEAKER: I know nothing of that sort.... (Interruptions) No, please. You have said all that earlier

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am aware of the fact that there is a lot of corruption in the Government. It will take time to remove that corruption.... (Interruptions) Yes, my Ministry is a part of the Government. My Ministry is not independent of the government. There is a lot of corruption at various places and it will take time to rid the country and rid certain sections of our society of the amount of corruption that has been allowed to breed there.

But I would like to make a point where the EPI is concerned, because the hon. Member referred to a particular case. He also said that he would like to prove, Sir, EPI contract was entered into in September 1976 when I was in the Hissar jail....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, that is right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: And the 13 sub-contractors were also appointed soon after EPI entered into this contract with the Kuwaiti government authorities. It is also true, Sir, and the hon. Member is perfectly right in saying that these sub-contractors collected Rs. 3000 from the workers whom they recruited. This is true, and these are matters which have to be investigated. I entirely agree with the hon. Member. It started in 1976 and these are matters which must be investigated. Who got the contract, who were the sub-contractors, chosen and how did they award the sub-contracts—these are matters which need to be investigated. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member that there is a lot of corruption which has been inherited which needs to be set right, which needs to be investigated and cleaned up and I hope the hon. Member will have some patience and give us a little time to clean up these matters and any information

the hon. Member has rather than like a Jack in the Box suddenly propping up and saying, 'I have the information', if he only conveys that information, I would like to assure the hon. Member that on every piece of information that he gives, without fear or favour, we shall act on that information and we shall take action where action is necessary and where action is due. I would like to give that categorical assurance to this House and the hon. Member and I do hope that the hon. Member will provide me with whatever information that he has in regard to EPI because that is one of the sectors where I am doing every thing possible to clean up the mess that we have inherited.

Now, let us go to Sivakasi. The hon. Member referred to Sivakasi. The WIMCO. WIMCO was referred to by Shri Vasant Sathe. It is true and I have also just now discovered that there are 13 families in this country which are controlling most of this small scales match industry sector....

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: 13 is a very bad number.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I have just now discovered, because there was nothing in my Ministry which could provide me with the necessary information in this regard. And there was no one in this country who was prepared uptill now who dared to attack the multinational. There was no one in this country to draw our attention also to the fact that there were 13 families controlling this small-scale match sector. I take it that this again is one more problem that you have left to me to resolve. I am grateful to the hon. Member for having pointed this out (Interruptions) This is a point which I read as also the chart which the hon. Member has produced now and which has appeared in a Economic paper yesterday. I also read that chart and I have already started my own investigation in regard to all the information

that has appeared in the newspaper. It is interesting that only when a multi-national gets attacked that one goes to the next person who is in the line, namely, these 13 companies. (Interruptions). It is interesting because we have been discussing the matters.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you were not here at that time. Let there be no misunderstanding. Let the hon. Minister wait for a minute. Let there be no misunderstanding. I raised this issue. I am not holding any brief for anyone. In fact, I would say you take over the WIMCO and give it to the workers' cooperatives and I would be more happy about it. I hold absolutely no brief for them. Let there be no racketeering under the garb of smallscale industry as I have pointed out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not trying to suggest anything even very remotely. What the hon. Member said just now I also read that myself yesterday. He just picked up that chart, I was not referring to that. It was said that WIMCO was given a free market. There was nothing to say till the attack came on WIMCO. He then started producing the chart and so on and so forth. We have been told about this sector for a long time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is not correct. This issue of a family running the smallscale has been published before this was raised, before it was discussed but it has come to your knowledge today because you were the harbinger of this industry.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No I was in the prison. We are concerned with this kind of ownership and various malpractices that prevail to which the hon. Member has drawn my attention. We shall certainly attend to this problem. As far as the

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match industry is concerned, we shall take whatever remedial action is possible within the framework of the law.

Now, Sir, Mr. Sathe also raised the question of our policy regarding sick industry. I am sure the hon. Member will have an opportunity to go through the policy paper which we produced and which was discussed in this House in September last year.

There are two things here. We have made it obvious in the case of Swadeshi that if a company decides to make one unit sick and hopes to manage the others, we shall not allow it and, along with the sick unit. We shall take over the healthy ones also. We did it in the case of Swadeshi. In the policy on sick industry, we have also made a positive point that from now, once the unit is taken over under the Industries Development Regulation Act, there is no question of handing it over back to those who own this unit. So, we have taken a decision and we are implementing this decision and I would like to assure this House that all these decisions will be implemented to the satisfaction of everyone concerned and to see that the problems at all levels are properly and adequately tackled.

Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu discussed the sickness in general and wondered as to how some industries become sick even before they could get into production. I won't question the motives of everybody. There are reasons and reasons. I know of a major paper and pulp mill in the country which, soon after it took the decision to invest, got its loans from the foreign banks, and the rupee got devalued and that company, even before it got into production, became a sick unit because the value of the imported machinery, interest charges and so on and so forth, all their calculations went haywire and that unit became sick even before it went into production.

[Shri George Fernandes]

Then there are units which relate to certain export markets and get into production but even before they get into production there is a change in the export market situation and those units become sick. There are also units like Apollo Tyres where there is lot of mismanagement and where even a unit goes into production they create situation and the utilisation of the moneys is such that even before the unit goes into production one is confronted with the problem such as in the case of Apollo Tyres.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Since you have raised the matter what have you to say about Apollo Tyres? The matter is before the court at the moment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The matter is in the court of law. I have to await the decision of the court of law.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are various issues connected with Raunaq Singh's empire.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad that the hon. Member wants us to take action in regard to Raunaq Singh's empire. We have started with Apollo Tyres. The matter is in the court and when the court gives its decision we shall take the next step. Sir, when the matter is in the court it is not possible to discuss it. I was only citing it as an example where we discovered even before a unit goes into production it is possible for a certain type of entrepreneurs to act in a manner that is not in the best interests of that unit and also not in the best interests of the nation. So, where the total sickness question is concerned we are taking action and I would like to assure the House that we shall leave no stone unturned to see that whenever any industrialist or industrial house goes into any kind of mismanagement and where it is necessary to act we shall act.

MR. SPEAKER. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—Mr. Shastri and Mr. Roy are not present.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted:

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of the first Schedule)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2,—after line 7, insert—

"(5) Litho Printing Industry"(6)
Sir, I have moved an amendment to include printing industry including Litho printing industry as an industry in the miscellaneous list which is here Sir, my idea in this was that there are printing units somehow the printing which is the major industry and which employs also large number of employees and there is a sophisticated branch of this industry, namely, litho printing this industry somehow got excluded from the purview of the Industries Development and Regulation Act Sir, I am pleading this because of a particular case with which I was connected. I will just mention it in a minute.

The Minister also knows this. This is one of the biggest litho-printing units of this country.

15.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is called Sivara Fine-arts Litho Works. They have got one of the latest machinery dealing with litho-printing in the country. It is most sophisticated. Their plant itself is worth about a crore of rupees. It employs 500 people and their families are also there. This Litho Press, this unit,—one of the best litho-

presse; in the country,—was owned by one family. This was being systematically destroyed by family quarrels. This unit was making lakhs and lakhs worth of profit every year. Because the brothers started quarrelling, this unit has now started incurring losses for the past 2 years continuously. It has come to the point of liquidation. The brothers have taken up the winding up proceedings to the court. Nothing is being settled. This has been going on. I have been requesting the Government of India to step in and take action. I have been requesting the Maharashtra Government to step in and take immediate action. I happen to be the President of the Union—the only recognised union there. When I mentioned this to Mr. George, he said, he is sympathetic. I would like him to take immediate action. Why should you allow it to become sick? This has some finest machinery. Even Government's printing works can be done there. We could save money by this way. Why allow it to go down the drain? I am glad the Minister has made it possible, because, some persons said, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, you cannot touch it and so on. Now if he accepts this amendment of mine, he will be able to do it. 500 workers and their families are there. They are on the verge of poverty and ruin. The hon. Minister is sympathetic to the interests of the workrs. He has himself been a trade unionist. I request him to accept this amendment and take necessary follow-up action. There is not any big financial involvement. You can put a good man in charge of management there. If you do it I think you would have saved one good unit in the country. Thank you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move an amendment to his amendment. it says:

'Add the words

'Printing including'

before the words "Litho Printing Industry"

The amended version of the amendment reads as follows, I beg to move:

Page 2,

after line 7, insert—

"(5) Printing, including litho printing industry" (7)

Since a formal amendment is necessary, I am moving this amendment saying 'Printing including Litho Printing Industry'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is this amendment, as moved and as amended by Shri George Fernandes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Put the Minister's amendment first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the amendment as amended by him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Put that first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment has just been moved. How can you amend it unless it is adopted?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: First put his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very simple, Mr. Sathe. It is only a re-working of your amendment which he has moved as his amendment. It is only a re-wording of your amendment which he has moved as his amendment. It is a Government amendment. He has already moved it. The question of your amendment does not arise as he has himself moved the amendment for this. I will put it to vote.

The question is:

"Page 2, ..

after line 7, insert—

"(5) Printing, including litho printing industry" (7)

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I think, we should acknowledge Mr. Sathe's victory in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of, the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

**Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House.	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
20.	Ministry of Defence.	1679,79,000	10,64,82,000	83,98,99,000	53,24,08,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	315,95,08,000	..	1579,42,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	35,06,08,000	..	175,30,42,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	110,29,83,000	..	551,49,17,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	29,49,91,000	..	147,49,59,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services.	..	49,24,17,000	..	246,20,83,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Sir, I may be permitted to point out that Defence and Foreign Affairs are very closely inter-linked one cannot escape making reference to Foreign Affairs while discussing Defence. To-day discussing Defence means reference to Foreign Affairs also. So, I may be permitted to say a few words about the Foreign Affairs before starting the debate on Defence. So far as Pakistan is concerned, I am afraid that we have not yet solved the matters relating to normal relations with that country. Pakistan, as you are all aware of, refused to sign a No-war Pact with us, I would suggest that we should once again ask Pakistan to have a No-war Pact. If I remember correctly, it was in 1969 or 1970 we suggested to have a No-war Pact with Pakistan. In those days, there was no Bangladesh. But now Bangladesh has been formed and it was at one time an integral part of Pakistan. Both Bangladesh and Pakistan should jointly have a No-war pacts with us. That is, if we have that, the Defence expenditure of our country would easily go down and we will have more resources for the developmental activities of our country. I would therefore suggest that we should have No-war Pact with Pakistan and Bangladesh. Apart from this, our foreign affairs require to have dynamic relationship both with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. By this I mean we should be clear in our mind that we have a non-aggressive attitude towards the U.S.A. and towards Soviet Union. But unfortunately, the world situation is such that...

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): We have no aggressive attitude.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: But I am afraid that America is interested in Diego Garcia and other areas in the Indian Ocean for housing their naval fleet. We cannot escape the feeling that it is entirely directed towards us. I would like America to come out clear-

ly saying that the Indian Ocean will be maintained as a zone of peace.

As I said, we cannot have foreign affairs and defence bifurcated into two portions. I have before me the information relating to the expenditure on defence by various countries. The United States spends 6.095 per cent of their GNP per year on defence; USSR spends between 10 and 11 per cent and China about 10 per cent of their GNP per year on defence. Compared to them, we are really spending very low on our defence. I must congratulate Shri Jagjivan Ram because the amount of money that we spend on defence every year is only 3.534 per cent of our GNP. Bangladesh spends 2.188 per cent on its GNP on defence and Pakistan unfortunately spends 5.329 per cent of its GNP on defence and this is apart from the fact that Pakistan is involved in all sorts of defence pacts with United States and others in the West Asian region. In this sense, we must congratulate ourselves that we are spending lower than Pakistan in so far as defence is concerned.

I would suggest that we should emulate the position of Japan. In Asia, although Japan has got 677 billion dollars worth of GNP per year, their defence budget is only 1.285 per cent of their GNP per year. Apart from the fact that they are one of the leading industrialised nations in Asia and the world, they are spending the least amount as far as defence is concerned. I would like to congratulate them for this. We should follow closely the Japanese people as far as defence is concerned. I am making all these suggestions because as I said earlier, we cannot escape the foreign affairs when we discuss defence. The hon. Minister must understand that foreign affairs and defence are synonymous.

Before I go into the details of the army, navy and airforce, I would suggest that we should really have a dynamic, modern science-oriented

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]
defence policy in the modern sense. Take for example the present trouble that is going on about the Jaguar deal. I am particularly mentioning this because this morning newspapers carried extensive articles saying that the British Company which had agreed to develop the Jaguar aeroplanes in India were asking for payment of over forty per cent of the money in cash immediately.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Baseless news.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I am thankful to you for informing us about this. But the articles came in the paper. I can only quote the papers. (Interruptions) I can only say that so far as Jaguar deal is concerned, I have been informed that the Hindustan Aeronauticals Ltd. in Bangalore suggested to the Defence Ministry that we should not have that deal.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is incorrect.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Then I can only ask why did HAL did not refute the news. The Jaguar is a very old aircraft, as far as world aircraft companies are concerned. So, by the time we learn to develop the Jaguar and make it in our country, foreign companies would have developed further and further. And, therefore, the Jaguar deal is economically a bad proposition. This is what HAL said to the Government of India.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is wrong. But you can say whatever you like.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I can only say that I have heard that the HAL said so.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is incorrect.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: But you cannot say that Jaguar is a modern

aircraft? I can only say that it is an obsolete aircraft, and repeat it; and that, therefore, we should not have Jaguar, as far as we are concerned.

So far as India is concerned, the morale in the Army, Navy and Air Force is not as good as it should be. I repeat this morale question.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I question.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: If I may inform the House, I believe that the morale of the Services is not as high as it should be. One of the main reasons is this; the Services are not given as much importance as used to be given in the olden days. I can give an example. As far as the Services are concerned, let us compare it with the Indian Administrative Service. 100 per cent of the IAS officers become Directors in their life-time. In the olden days, the British Government, on the basis of whose system we still operate, used to treat the Brigadier as equal to our Director. 100 per cent of the IAS officers become Directors in their life time. In the same manner, 95 per cent of the IAS officers become Joint Secretaries. That is the basis of the administration. But as far as the ranking of Secretaries and others is concerned, the Joint Secretary is ranked with the Major General. Only 3.03 per cent become Major Generals, whereas 95 per cent of the IAS officers become Joint Secretaries. In the same manner, between 1975 and 1977, we had 164 Brigadiers in other words IAS officers have become Directors i.e. of the Brigadier rank. Between 1972 and 1977, 52 posts of Additional Secretary were created, equal to Major General's rank. About Lt. General's rank equal to Additional Secretaries, 45 Additional Secretaries' posts were created in the Government of India. About the Secretaries to the Government of India which is of a General's rank, 13 posts were created; and in the same period, we had only 4 Generals in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force. I am

specially making a reference to the matter of promotion.

The morale of the services is poor in a sense because they feel that they are treated as second class citizens of India. Unless the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are made to feel that they are having a vital function to perform in the country, we cannot really think in terms of calling, upon them to defend our country.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: So, you are serving the country in a very big way.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: As I said, during the old British days, what were called IAS officers, they were of the rank of Brigadiers and Major-Generals. Today, in the Defence Services, I do not know, who presides, in your office, Sir, over them as Secretary. He may be a person from the Finance Department; he may be a person from the Postal Department; he may be a person from the Administration Department. But those ranks are very important because when you think of Postal Department's officer deciding the strategy of the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, I am afraid, we are going into wrong direction. As far as the Defence Department is concerned, I feel more and more officers below the rank of Brigadier of the Defence Ministry should be employed in the department services than what it is today.

I am told, on authority, that when we discussed the matter with Pakistan in Simla, very few Army or Navy or air Force officer were ever asked to it with our civilian officers. Whether it is a discussion with China or Pakistan, our Army, Navy and Air Force officers should be asked to sit with our civilian officers.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Do you want India to go the way of Pakistan?

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: When we are discussing things face to face with

Pakistani services, we have to ask our officers to sit opposite with our civilians. We have to discuss about Kashmir border, line of demarcation and so on. It should not be only a matter of civilians. This is my feeling. I feel we should give greater priority to our services.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: On the borders, there are only army officers, no civilians.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Mr. Vajpayee went to China to discuss the vacation of Chinese Army in the north-eastern region. I feel our services should be invited to sit opposite the Chinese officers. This is my feeling. Otherwise, we are making our services as second class services. I believe that our services should be first-class services. When they are youths and when they go into the services, I feel they should be treated as number one services, if not equal to the IAS.. Whatever you may say, they are superior to the IAS, as far as I am concerned. Of course, you may criticise me and say that I am pro-services, but the future of our country depends on these services; as in the past also it depended on these services.

As far as politics is concerned, Mr. Jagjivan Ram will bear me out that the Government of India is so composed that we have two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: You are correct.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Thank you for agreeing with me.

May I ask the hon. Defence Minister: is he aware that in the Rajya Sabha there are some seats, what are called nominated by the Government of India. You have a youth leader nominated, a dancer nominated and some other artists nominated. In the last 33 years of freedom have you

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

ever nominated a retired service man to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:
Consult the Constitution.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Thank you, if I may point out, kindly consult it yourself, because after the retirement of the service chiefs, why should they not be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. If you can nominate a youth leader, a dancer, a singer to the Rajya Sabha I do not understand why you cannot nominate a retired service personnel to the Rajya Sabha. In this manner the feeling of the services will go up. That is my personal feeling.

I would in closing say that we should give more priority to our naval establishment than what we do today. I belong to the coastal district in Andhra Pradesh. In Defence expenditure, barely three per cent is spent on the Navy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): 7 per cent....
(Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I believe that we should spend more on our Navy. Unless we do that, it will not be possible for us to defend our sea area. Foreign trawlers come every day and fish in our sea coast because the finest prawns are to be found in the Bay of Bengal. As a matter of fact near West Bengal there is an area called Sand Heads; that is the area where you have beautiful prawns. Foreign trawlers come all the way to that area to fish. To protect our fishing area we should have greater naval strength than we have now. Therefore, I should say that you should increase the amount of spending on the Navy from 3 per cent to over 10 per cent. That is the only way in which it will be possible to protect our shipping. With these few words, I wish the hon. Defence Minister all the best.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen the Defence forces. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing decent housing facilities to soldiers. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to invest more money in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds for improving Telecommunications and Electronics. (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run cooperative stores to provide food articles to the soldiers. (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the production of Earth movers. (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services (Army)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pay scales of soldiers. (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Navy. (47)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of submarines. (48)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen the Air Force. (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture planes with indigenous material. (50)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure for utilisation of the allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 8408 crores in 1978-79 (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure for procurement of adequate stocks and machineries by different units of Defence Departments causing under utilisation of budgeted funds in 1978-79 (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against contractors for not maintaining delivery schedule of vehicles inspite of urgent requirements of different units of Defence Department₃ (74).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure for utilisation of research work in the Defence Ordnance factories for modernisation of Armed, Air and Naval services (75)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to strengthen the Armed Forces (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate housing facilities to soldiers (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allocate more funds for development of electronics (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide articles to soldiers through Cooperative Stores (79)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed, Air and Naval Services (80)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check the use of grenades manufactured in ordnance factories in Kanpur and Kashipur by anti-social elements to blast houses of innocent people during the disturbances particularly during Aligha riots (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase amenities of soldiers and to revise their pay-structures (82)]

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide articles to soldiers through Cooperative Stores (79)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for strengthening Indian Navy for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for building ship yards at Haldia Port (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for modernising Garden Reach Workshop (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for setting up Naval Dock Yard at Haldia which is a subsidiary to Calcutta port (88)]

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I say anything on the subject, I was amused at my friend's congratulation to the Japanese and recommending their example, in the matter of defence. Probably he has forgotten that Japan has American armies inside its own country and lives under the American umbrella. Does he propose to ask our Defence Minister to turn us into somebody's stooges or somebody's follower. It simply flabbergasted me. Then he contradicted himself; he said: follow the Japanese method and then he attacked the government on the Jagaur deal. It was one of the finest planes which can meet our needs immediately. I would not say further about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in cold storage now.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: No. My friend does not know. It is a plane used by a number of air forces; it is one of the finest planes. It is a fighter

bomber; at supersonic speed when it goes into bombing it never shivers or shatters. Does he know this? This is a fighter bomber. It is a striking plane. (Interruptions)

I can answer one by one. I cannot answer 23 persons speaking together.

मानव रूपेण नृपस्वरति ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not answer. You can ignore that.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: When my friends do not have argument, probably they think that shouting will cover their ignorance. I support the whole Defence Budget. But I want to bring certain points to the notice of the Defence Minister. My first point is, whether our Defence conception is now confined only to the Indian territory and its borders or are we prepared to take defence conception on the global plane. Whether we like it or not, it is not that question. The question is that the developing events are unfolding to-day. Say in two or three years time there are bound to be forces or global conception of events. If we want to be free and strong enough, that has to be fought out. I do not want to say more because these matters are very sensitive, I have just hinted to the hon. Defence Minister that the conception should now be global. Global means that the entire defence forces ought to be re-built.

It is true that in modern conception of warfare priorities are essential. I should say, it is absolute, or must in modern warfare. Even Naval superiority is also necessary to keep our lands clear so that all the raw material that we need could come early to our country. Therefore, the balanced Defence policy and conception should be there.

After all what is Defence? What is the policy for? Is it there only to face the enemy when we are attacked and to fight within our own borders or the conception of warfare which was propounded by Clausewitz is as true to-day as it was when it was propounded that war is the extension of policy by other means? We see this very clearly in the China Vietnamese war, the Chinese

have gone to war in pursuance of their certain policies through military warfare.

(Interruptions)

What they call aggression or non-aggression, my friends believe in howling being and not in logical thinking.

Even Russia, why did it attack Hungary? Why was Brezhnev theory propounded like a Munro Doctrine, that a Socialist nation has the right to interfere with the small brothers. Was it not an extension of Russian imperialism through modern tanks and modern warfare? We should not forget it.

(Interruptions)

Your shouting will not convert facts into something else.

I would ask the Defence Minister a point which I raised last time too, and on that he must take a political decision in the Cabinet. My point is what are our strategic frontiers and where do we defend our country?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Where necessary.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Is it on the border of Iraq?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has a ready answer.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Is it necessary to defend yourself on the Euphrates (Iraq)? I would like to ask you to take that decision in the Cabinet. Once that decision is taken you have to spot out your possible opponents. I would not use the word 'enemies' because in international politics there are no enemies, only perpetual immutable national interests. Who are your possible opponents? When you have spotted your opponents, prepare your army that way with the necessary equipment.

The terrain on which our army has to fight is from the Himalayan snows to the deserts of Rajasthan and to

the rocky terrain of South India. The Defence Minister said, "Wherever necessary". It might be necessary on the Tibetan plateau or in Lop Nor area. So, you must develop the conception of nuclear deterrents. After all, if you have to fight on the plain, I can tell the House—I hope I am not revealing any secret—luck plays an important part. We cannot always count on luck in our planning. The battle of Khem Kharan which we won was a matter of luck, but we cannot always count on it.

Therefore, you must train your soldiers according to the terrain in which you expect them to operate. The training must be based on the principles of speed, surprise and mobility. For speed and surprise, mechanisation of the army is essential. For that, we require a greater number of armoured personnel carriers from full tracks, to half track and even 10 to 16 wheelers are necessary. So, we must have a highly trained, professional army, a sort of Panzer Corps, a self-contained army. What we have been doing and we have been lucky in that so far is to maintain the old British pattern and meeting the situation by ad hocism. I hope I am not divulging any secret because that has been published—in the Indo-Bangla Desh War, when we were fighting at the Karatoya River at the Hilli sector, the maps that were supplied did not show the river at all! (Interruptions). Defence is not a matter which can be laughed at; it is a matter of life and death. You have to learn your lessons from history. You defeated a certain gentleman 16 times and out of your false sense of generosity you left him. The 17th time when he won, he destroyed you and you suffered a thousand years of slavery! May I remind you of another lesson of history? When they talk of atomic weaponry, let us remember the history of Rana Sanga. If my friends know history—I hope they know it—when Babar came, he was the first man to use cannons.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Come to modern times!

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I leave that to you. My friends are in the fifth century B.C. How can I help them without telling them lessons of history? When Babar came with cannons, Rana Sanga was told to manufacture cannons to face Babar. His simple answer was, "We will turn the face of the cannons by our swords!" We have missed the industrial revolution. Let us not miss the nuclear revolution. We must accept it. (*Interruptions*). Why do you accuse our Prime Minister? What did the former Prime Minister do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there has been a talk that nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes only. What are those peaceful purposes—I would like to know very much. Have the Russians and Americans turned a river from its source or have they moved a mountain? The only peaceful purpose of nuclear energy is to generate electricity. That is all. It is essentially a deterrent weapon and that deterrent weapon must be maintained. My hon. friend, the Defence Minister, said "Talk of modern times". He also knows that in Ladakh which is bordering on Lopnar, five nuclear missiles can put out the entire division of the Indian Army. There, we have nothing to answer that. If we have the deterrent missiles in our hands, the Chinese will think a hundred times before using them. This is the modern conception.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We have missiles.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Not with the nuclear heads. Nuclear-tipped missiles are more destructive than the TNT missiles.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Don't disclose secrets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And don't be so sure.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am not so sure but history is making everybody so sure.

Therefore, I demand that the Defence Minister must convince his colleagues that India should go nuclear and without anybody's good grace or goodwill. If anybody stops or twists our arm, we can tell him 'to hell with you'. This nation must have the finest deterrent in weaponry to deter an enemy from attacking us.

I would also request the Defence Minister to have helicopters.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: We have.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Better helicopters because, after all, helicopter is a modern flying cavalry. It can carry even half-a-division of the Army behind the enemy line. Then you can imagine the demoralisation of the enemy when his communications are cut, his railway lines are cut and troops facing a determined enemy behind him. So, you can completely demoralise his army with your people behind him there.

Therefore, I would request the Defence Minister to have greater number of helicopters but with one provision that they must be manufactured here.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: That also I agree.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Because we do not have to have our hands tied by any foreign power at the time of need.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Please give me some more time. Permit me to say whatever is left, afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you have left.

SHRI YADVENDRĀ DUTT: When we take it up afterwards, I hope, you will give me time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED TO LOK SABHA ON 22-3-1979 ABOUT SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Adjournment Motion. There are a large number of Members who have notified that they want to speak. Of course, this is a continuation of what we have discussed the other day also. That being so, I would request the Members ordinarily not to take more than five minutes, except the Mover and the leaders of parties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What is this five-minute business? Do you want the quality of debate to be maintained or do you want only the formality to be gone through?

MR. SPEAKER: Both.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If that is so, the Speaker must be more solicitous about the Members expressing their views. It does not behave you to fix five minutes to every member on such a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consider that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, moving my motion on a very important issue, I do not want to make any political capital. Making an incorrect statement, and that too by the Prime Minister of this country, is nothing but a blunder beyond belief. It is a Himalayan blunder and in the annals of history of Parliament we have never heard of such a statement being made by a Prime Minister, taking the issue in a casual manner. Because he is

the Prime Minister, he thinks he can announce the death of anybody in a casual manner. In fact, that is how the Prime Minister has treated this issue. Jayaprakash Narayan, a national leader, has been ailing for a long time. We are very happy that he is recovering very fast and we wish him long life. The Prime Minister made an incorrect announcement deliberately in this House and made a motion involving not only the Parliament but also the Speaker, the leaders of various Groups and the Leader of the Opposition. Then he came forward with an apology.

Sir, you must remember that I made it very clear that this Government is run by apologists. This is one of the blunders committed by the Government, headed by the great man, Shri Morarji Desai. I have great respect for the Prime Minister. I never expected that a man of his age would deliberately mislead the House, bring this issue in a casual manner and make the whole nation and in fact the world laugh at us.

I now doubt very much whether this country is safe in the hands of such a Government. Under whose guidance are they running the Government and whose opinion are they following? We want to test the credibility of the Government and of the Prime Minister. Many important statements are made in the House and, in the light of this episode, we have to verify whether those statements are true or not.

According to the Prime Minister this information was supplied by the Central Intelligence Bureau. Now this Bureau is devoting its time to transmit information from Jaslok Hospital. This is the onerous responsibility which the Intelligence Bureau has undertaken now. In the light of this, we would like to know what is the task assigned to the Intelligence Bureau.

Sir, how this Intelligence Bureau has collected such information and conveyed it to the Prime Minister which was brought to this House? It is

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

a story altogether which nobody can believe. Sir, I would like to say that this disgraceful act done by this Intelligence is for the consideration of this Government. I do not know why the Prime Minister immediately announced this news surreptitiously and casually. And even after that, he did not care to verify how he got this information. I do not want to quote anything. He should not say that there are politics involved in it. The Prime Minister has not chosen to visit the Jaslok hospital immediately even. The silence protest and boycott of Mr. Chandrasekhar and Mr. Mohan Dharja and Mr. Madhu Limaye, the Janata Party Secretary, and Mr. S. M. Joshi, the Janata Party President of Maharashtra....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM
(Palani): He is the ex-President.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: ... is an indication that there is a lot of contradiction. The Prime Minister probably does not want to give 'J.P.' a national honour because he has made three statements against the performance of this Government, not one. (Interruptions). These are the statements on the credibility of Government's functioning. This is how the situation could be linked up because even on that issue the Government should come out with a statement as to how this has happened. Here, there is a golden silence of the Home Minister even on this issue. He has not even made a statement so far, and not even the top Intelligence Officers involved in it made any statement, and the news of such a false information transmitted to us has kept us under suspense. They have not even suspended and dismissed the officers concerned who have given such news. I do not know in which manner this Government is functioning. Sir, I would like to know this. They have been telling that they are keeping a link with the Jaslok hospital, a hot line.

I would like to know why the Prime Minister did not even care to verify the death that has been announced to him. It is part of the duty of the Intelligence to transmit information to the Prime Minister. And to rely upon this news? In ordinary parlance, in a hospital who should declare the death? It is the doctor or the eminent doctors. There is a hot line between the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Jaslok Hospital? So why they have not got it confirmed from the hospital? Why the information has not been checked and re-checked? And why the Prime Minister hastily came to this House and read the statement? This has to be answered and this is an unpardonable folly that he has committed and he has to answer to the nation for it.

After two days the Prime Minister went to the Jaslok Hospital, probably thinking of public opinion, and he advises the doctors that no operation is necessary. I never knew that he had become a medical expert. What a shameless thing we are doing.

The passing of the information by the Director of the Intelligence Bureau, on receiving it from his Deputy Director in Bombay, is a self-appointed task. Who had appointed him? As per reports, the false report originated from an official of the Home Department of the Maharashtra Government. Here are the Home and Information and Broadcasting Ministries. I am coming to it later, and also the Maharashtra Government, and everything is operated from the control room of Bombay. The report was first circulated to the control room of Bombay police from where it reached the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Director of the Intelligence Bureau. All these officials belong to a State where the Janata Party is ruling. All these people think that it is only because of the grace of Loknayak Jayaprakash that they are there. It is the second anniversary of this Government, and it is the second blunder

that they are committing. This is how the Government functions.

The Intelligence Bureau originally derived its authority in 1924. Subsequent developments and operations have culminated in the doubtful character of the intelligence officers of the Intelligence Bureau. Ultimately Mr. L. P. Singh was appointed to re-vamp the entire Intelligence Bureau. Even then, the present Government is shamelessly depending on such information from them. We want to know how the Maharashtra Government led by Sharad Pawar and his Secretary and the police control room passed on this information in a casual manner without verifying it with the doctors. It has created a slur for the people of this country and also the Government. This unqualified apology is no answer to all these questions.

It is reported that in Bangalore and elsewhere also, even after the clarification was issued, funeral music was going on in the All India Radio controlled by Advani.

Is this the way? Our Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and all those who are involved in it cannot be allowed to go scot free. I would like to refer to such an incident that happened elsewhere. I would like to recall the Crichton case of UK, which shows the way as to what should be done when such blunders are committed. They have acted irresponsibly. The nation will be satisfied with nothing less than their complete and total resignation. There is no other way. Therefore, I demand the total resignation of this Government for the unpardonable mistake they have committed by treating Parliament with scant respect. We wish a long life to JP. But at the same time for this unpardonable mistake of the Government, I demand their resignation.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.
"That the House do now adjourn."

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dun Dum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. mover of the motion started by saying that he wanted to bring a motion on a matter of grave seriousness. But the manner in which he moved it betrayed the opposite. On Thursday last, when the House was reconvened at 5 o'clock and the Prime Minister came and admitted the blunder and tendered an unqualified apology, many of my friends opposite, particularly the Leader of the Opposition, were very angry and they were speaking in very strong terms. I was sitting over here. My feelings at that time was not one of anger. It was an entirely different feeling. I felt relieved that the sad news had ultimately proved to be incorrect news and the great man is still with us. (Interruptions) I was recollecting my association with him from early childhood and particularly my very close association just before Emergency and immediately after Emergency. After Emergency, when his kidneys were irreparably damaged, he was constantly going from Patna to Jaslok Hospital, Bombay and coming back. On one of these occasions, when he was halting at Dum Dum airport—many of us were present, the hon. Member from Arambagh was there, the hon. Member from Murshidabad was there, I was there—one gentleman rather indiscreetly asked the Loknayak as to how long a man can go on living under this condition of dialysis. I felt embarrassed. I quickly intervened and I said that in a case that I had read recently, a doctor was carrying on like that for twelve years. The Loknayak gave a benign smile and said: I am also suffering from diabetes, I am a man who has exhausted the corpus of life, I am living on borrowed time, I am living on interest. He gave that benign smile and that reminded me of the Sthita prajna of our scriptures. We are discussing about that great man in this light vein. Today we are seeing angry outbursts over what was done. The Prime Minister made a statement and

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

it later on transpired that it was a mistake. He did not hesitate, he immediately came to the House, admitted the blunder and tendered his unqualified apology. What was the Prime Minister's mistake? Whom did he rely upon?

It has been stated that he irresponsibly came and made a statement over here. The Prime Minister made a statement not only after a message had come from the Maharashtra Government but after the Director of the Central Bureau of Intelligence who, I think, belongs to the same rank as that of a Secretary to the Government of India, sent a message. On his personal information, the Prime Minister came and made a statement over here which he had believed at that time, which you, Sir, had believed at that time and which everybody in the House had believed at that time.

I was listening to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition and those many of my friends opposite, including the members of the Communist Party of India made on the 22nd. I thought they were sincere speeches. It reminds me of earlier days. They are today so much concerned about as to why the information was not got from the Jaslok Hospital. May I ask them, through you, Sir, when Jayaprakash Narayan was arrested during the Emergency, when he was put in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences which was converted into a jail, what sort of treatment was going on? When Jayaprakash Narayan was ultimately sent to the Jaslok Hospital, the doctors over there expressed surprise. It is common knowledge that the eminent kidney experts of the Jaslok Hospital was surprised that doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had not detected the damage to the kidney earlier. Was it really not detected or was it suppressed?

We heard the speeches of the Leader of the Opposition and other op-

position leaders on that day. They showed their indignation. Did any of them show the least bit of indignation earlier over the damage to the kidneys of this great man, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan? They said, "We have our political differences. But we have the greatest respect for him." But did they at that time, when they were calling him a fascist, when they were calling him names and saying that he was inciting violence, mutiny and all that—many of them were Ministers; many of them were holding eminent positions—show any concern about his health?

I had the privilege of working very closely for one year in the Public Accounts Committee with the Leader of the Opposition ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir. I believe, there was a ruling from you on that day about the speeches made on that day. Many members made an obituary reference; I do not know whether it is on record or not ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is on record; everything is on record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is that they are questioning the speeches and the sincerity of the members who made the speeches. Are you allowing such insinuations? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. The Mover himself has made insinuations against the Prime Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are setting a very bad precedent. The rule very clearly stated that no member, while speaking, shall make an insinuation or a defamatory remark.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no defamatory remark.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are creating a very bad precedent (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why did you not object when the mover made all sorts of insinuations against the Prime Minister? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As the Speaker, you make a shame of Parliament. Why are you allowing all this? You are justifying it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: Today they are so indignant about Jayaprakash Narayan's health. Did any of them, the whole lot of them over there, at all feel it worthwhile to consider about what his condition was when his kidneys were being deliberately damaged at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences? Did any of them for a minute consider worthwhile to know about his health? We know, when Jayaprakash Narayan was in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and, later on, when he was sent to the Jasluk Hospital, every day, almost twice a day, the reports used to come to the Central Secretariat about the condition of his health. Was it really for finding out how he was or was it for the purpose of finding out whether the kidneys had been irreparably damaged so that he could be released only after his kidneys were irreparably damaged? These are the people. I never expected that such a man political capital would be attempted to be made out of such a human tragedy which touches the hearts of not only every one of us over here but which touches the hearts of hundreds of millions of people all over the country. (*Interruptions*). People are stooping to such depths as to make political capital out of it!

Sir, my time is short. I conclude by saying this, that a mistake has been committed—a very unfortunate mistake—and nobody is disputing it

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a Himalayan blunder. ●

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:. Yes, may be a Himalayan blunder: I

could have understood if if somebody from this side of the House had raised this issue and said these words because they would have been spoken in sincerity. But, coming as it does from the other side, I do not want to believe it. Particularly after this rather semi-humorous performance that we saw just now, I think the entire Motion lacks sincerity.

The Prime Minister, amongst us, is possibly the closest to Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain and he would possibly be the last person to come here and mislead the House. He came and admitted the blunder; he made an unqualified apology. Having been a man from the sports world, I know that when somebody comes and admits a mistake and apologises for that, hands are shaken and the matter is forgotten. I felt that it was in that spirit that Shri A. C. George brought a Resolution on that day. I thought, after acceptance of the Resolution, that we would treat that matter as closed, but no! Certain people would like to dig up the grave and certain people would like to do post-mortem. Why? It is for the purpose of creating political capital out of it.

This Motion will undoubtedly be defeated because it has not touched the hearts of the overwhelming majority over here. I think—maybe it is too much to think, but still I think—that at last good sense will prevail, even now, with Mr. Lakkappa and that the Hon. Mr. Lakkappa would withdraw his Motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support this Motion. Having heard the speech of Mr. Dutt, one of my hon. friends, I feel really sorry and piqued. He attempted to make Mr. Jayaprakash Narain the subject matter of this debate. That is not the subject matter of this debate. It would be extremely embarrassing, when Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is convalescing, to make him the subject of a controversy. It is not that. There is no denying the fact

that, with respect to the position he has taken, there are differences of opinion. I had said that even in my obituary speech. But to put the figure of Jayaprakash Narain, a convalescent man, or the name of Jayaprakash Narain forward, to make a smoke-screen of him to protect or defend the Prime Minister's action is, to say the least, not very noble. I do not want to reply to what Mr. Dutt has said: I would leave it at that and proceed to the subject.

The question is simple—whether the conduct or the act of the Prime Minister of India coming to the Parliament of India and making an announcement without proper verification on a matter of such grave and serious importance was a proper act, and whether this has to be censured by this House or not. That is the simple thing. And what were the consequences of that act? This House adjourned: not only that, but quite a number of Houses of the State Legislatures, on the basis of the announcement in the Lok Sabha, adjourned. Obituary reference were made and that evening, or the next day, Chief Minister after Chief Minister came up to the House tendered an apology. And the whole country was kept in a tension. A conduct by the Prime Minister which has these chain reactions—whether such a conduct should taken serious note of is a matter which concerns the dignity and the authority of the Parliament and the institution of the Prime Minister. It is in this manner that I am approaching this question—a question of privileges, a question of the dignity, a question of the authority of the Parliament, a question of the propriety, a question of the proper functioning and the dutiful performance of the person occupying the seat of the Prime Minister. These are the things that we will have to take note of.

Happily, there is one thing. The Prime Minister admitted, 'It is a mistake.' Mr. Kamath, the Johnson of this Parliament—the title you gave

him—immediately remarked, 'It is not a mistake, it is a blunder.' The Prime Minister said, 'It is a blunder'. What is the meaning? It is not as if there is no difference between a 'blunder' and a 'mistake'. 'Blunder' has got a specific meaning and it is 'a gross, stupid, careless mistake'. This is the meaning of the word 'blunder'. ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Which dictionary is that?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is Random House Dictionary of English Language. So, a blunder is 'a careless, stupid or gross mistake in action or speech suggesting awkwardness, clumsiness, heedlessness or ignorance'. This is the connotation of the word 'blunder'. Now the Prime Minister says, 'I did something' which was stupid, which was awkward, which was clumsy, which was born out of ignorance or which was born out of carelessness. Born out of... (Interruptions) Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, please don't interrupt.

Now, the question is: can a person occupying that high post perform that sort of an action in the Parliament of India? This is the matter which we will have to consider.

Well, what did he say? He said that his statement was based on the information that he got. What is the information? His statement is before me and he says,

"But soon after I received information from the Director of Intelligence Branch that he had received from his Deputy in Bombay information which was conveyed to him from the Commissioner's office that Jayaprakash Narain has passed away."

Well, Sir, the question is this. There are three things. The Director did not tell him that Jayaprakash Narain has passed away. The Deputy Director did not tell him that Jayaprakash Narain has passed away. The Director told him that the Deputy Director told him

that he was told by the Office of the Commissioner that Jayaprakash Narain passed away. It would have been very different if the information came to him that Jayaprakash Narain passed away. No. That was not the information....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): That was the information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. that was not the information. I am reading from the statement, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. You may defend him elsewhere. But this is the position....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will defend him here also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is one thing to say 'I was informed by the Deputy Director that Jayaprakash Narain has passed away. It is one thing to say that and it is a different thing to say, 'I was informed by the Director that he had information. ...' from such and such place that Jayaprakash Narain passed away.

The Prime Minister was informed about the source of the information. What is the source of the information? The Office of the Commissioner of Police. Nobody says that Jayaprakash Narain passed away. Everybody told him that somebody told him that somebody told him that somebody told him that Jayaprakash Narain passed away. So it is a hearsay to a hearsay to a hearsay and with that hearsay, the Prime Minister comes here and says, 'Jayaprakash Narain has passed away'. Is this a right thing? This is the simple question.

Two questions arise. An attempt may be made to haul up the officers. May I ask you? The first question is: in the Central Intelligence structure, if an information like this is received by the Deputy Director from the Commissioner's office that Jayaprakash Narain has passed away, if he tells him direct that Jayaprakash Narain passed away, he accepts the responsibility. But he

tells him that so and so told him that Jayaprakash Narain passed away. Is it not a part of the duty of the Central Intelligence Officers to pass on that information? Is it necessary that he must verify it? He must, if the information is positive that so and so has passed away. That is not the information. If that is so, and, if you say that they must verify before they inform the superiors, does it not apply to the Prime Minister? If the Deputy Director must verify before he informs the Director and, if a director must verify before he informs the superior, the Prime Minister, should it not be that the Prime Minister must also verify before he comes before the Sovereign Parliament of India and tells that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has passed away? If, on the other hand, that is not part of the duty of those people, even then, he should have verified. That verification did not take place. That is a remissness of duty not merely negligence. This is a remissness of duty because he was telling that this was the information which he was giving. What are the circumstances? Circumstances are these: The Prime Minister has told us these circumstances.

"For the last two days I have been hearing and getting reports every few hours about the health of Jayaprakash Narayan"

I asked that question—who gave this information? He said:

"This, I was getting, directly from the Hospital before."

Therefore, he was in continuous touch with the Hospital. The Hospital was giving him information every few hours. This is circumstance No. 1. He was in touch with the Hospital. He told the Lok Sabha. Number (2) is:

"I was told that his heart has ceased to function for half-an-hour. But, again, I was told at that time that he had been revived."

Therefore there was the position that Jayaprakash Narayan's heart beat had been stopped for half an hour and then it was revived. Therefore, is it enough that you rely on the police in-

foramtion? Does it not stand to logic that even for a layman the information is that the heart beat has stopped but there is a possibility of its revival. He was in touch with the hospital authorities. The previous occurrence is there. That occurrence has been passed on at that time. So and so information was before him. At 12.30 P.M. a message was received about the gun carriage and all that. Then he says—

"But the Secretary did not say that he had passed away."

That is true because I verified that. After 1230 on this occasion he was told that J.P. was perfectly all right; he has not passed away. And he verified it.

Therefore, continuously he was in touch. This past incident taken together—was it not the duty of the Prime Minister to verify this matter before he came to the Lok Sabha is the question. Any normal man should have done it. What do you mean by negligence? You know the difference, Sir, between rashness and negligence. Negligence is something which a normal man, under the circumstances, should have done but omitting to do that is negligence. This is sufficiently clear. He omitted to do what he should have done. And that negligence, he says, is not a crime. I submit, Sir, it is a crime. In a Penal Code, negligence is a crime. There are two types of negligence. One type of negligence is that which arises irrespective of the result, that is *per se* a crime—Sections 279, 280, 280, 282, 284; 286 and 287 are handling of certain negligent things. Even if the consequences do not follow, even then, that negligence *per se* is a crime. The other is when negligence becomes culpable if something follows; negligence is culpable if death follows. Negligence is culpable if grievous hurt follows. So, there is negligence admittedly. The present type of negligence of course does not find a place in the Penal Code because when McCauley wrote this, he never thought that there

would be Morarji Desai once in a time coming and telling this sort of thing as a result of which this House would be put to such a quandary. The question is: in a Parliamentary thing, if as a result of his negligent action, consequence did follow, this is my submission, in the eyes of Parliament, that it is a culpable negligence and that has got to be censured. The simple question is: such a person cannot be entrusted with the affairs of the State.

Now, the very important matter is this.

Now, the question is that my friend has also said that his coming and giving apology is enough. These are not matters which are to be viewed like this. But is that apology an apology clean from the breast. If you analyse the statement, you will find there are three or four aspects to the statement. One is the admission part; the second is the justification part; the third is the glorification part and fourth is the retraction part.

Admission part is where he says: It is a blunder. He goes further and says: It is alright. The punishment is that I am giving an unqualified apology to the House. Therefore, he admits that there is a blunder. There is an offence—an offence deserving punishment. And law giver that he is he decides what the punishment must be. He agrees that it must be punished but he gives punishment and says that this punishment is enough. The accused gives the punishment to himself and stops with it.

What is the justification part? His justification is this: Every body was expecting it. This is the attitude! It means everybody was expecting this to happen all the while. Then this exchange took place: "Some members No, No. Shri Morarji Desai: No use saying 'no' 'no'." Everybody was expecting. This is now one thing. The second thing is Director of Information is involved and another officer is involved. Therefore, I did not feel like enquiring. I have already, Sir, dealt with that aspect of the question as to what the

information was. Therefore, that is the most wonderful thing. The third is that this thing had happened before. So, Morarji Desai, always depends on precedents. If this has happened before, well this is the end of the matter. Nothing more he is prepared to say. This has happened before. "No nonsense like that. I am not prepared to accept that kind of a thing because these things have happened before. This is not the first time." As this is not the first time and this has happened before—I do not know where—therefore, that is the justification. If this thing has happened somewhere else that is the justification he brings forward.

The fourth justification is if I delayed it I would have been charged with remissness to the House. Well, his respect for the House is very well known. The moment members make a demand he comes in we know what sort of Morarji Bhai is. What has happened in the case of Kosygin and so many things. Therefore, I am only at the point of trying to justify. If I had not done I would have been wrong. I did the correct thing in reporting. That is the position he takes. Then again charging for remissness has happened earlier. Therefore, I did. Well Sir, that is the second part of it.

The most wonderful part of all is that the glorification part of it. He not only justifies but takes the credit that, "I only hope and pray that this wrong publication of the news of his death gives him ten years more life. I have always believed that and that is what is happening. This is the good which may come out of the blunder. That is what I hope. I have always believed it. This is not the first time that I am saying this." Again this is not the first time I am saying it. "As a result of this something good comes." The recovery of J.P. is due not to the heroic efforts of the doctors attending on him, not due to the prayers that are being offered and not on the attention that he is receiving but the clumsy announcement and the blunder that he

committed, as a result of that he survives.' Could there be a more insult at the face of the doctors? Could there be a more insult to the people who are trying to revive J.P.? On that also he wants to take the glory and he not only justifies but he glorifies and says that if JP revives and survives it is because of me—I came and made the declaration. That is the Morarji Desai we have got wonderful before us.

Finally, Sir, the retraction part of it. Retraction is, let us take note of this sentence. He started his sentence with this:

'I regret and apologise for the mistake that has been done. But it was not done thoughtlessly or casually.'

What does it mean? He says 'It was not done thoughtlessly or casually'. I again ask, what does it mean? It means, it was done thoughtfully and deliberately. When you say, it was not done thoughtlessly or casually, it means, it was done thoughtfully and deliberately. Why? Because, if I do not do that, you would have taken me to task for that. By this JP had revived. If I did not do that, JP would not have revived. Therefore I did it **thoughtfully and deliberately**. Therefore I did that. That was not done thoughtlessly or casually. So, Sir, this is the wonderful position which he has taken! Then he says:

'I agree it was a blunder—No Himalayan blunder. No non-sense like that. I am not prepared to accept that kind of a thing, because, these things have happened before. This is not the first time.'

He was retracting the whole thing—no Himalayan blunder, no non-sense like that. That is the wording that he uses—'no nonsense like that.' I am not going to accept it. I stand by it. It is absolutely good, all good things are to follow from that. So, Sir, if this is the position, what is the apology? If that is justified, what is the apology?

given? Let us see what is the apology which he has given, Sir. Let us have a look at it. He has not apologised for his conduct. He has put in these words very deliberately. He says:

'I deeply regret and apologise for the mistake that has been committed in the information that was conveyed to the House in the morning.'

So, the mistake is in the information—not in the conveyance of the information! The mistake is in the information—the information is given by somebody, haul him up, take him to task. But I did the proper thing. Therefore, he closes with these words: 'I have no hesitation to do this. But this does not mean that I have done a crime. I have done nothing.' He says, I have not done any crime, I have not done any mistake. I have done a glorious thing, and let the nation be thankful for that!

So, this is Shri Morarji Desai in his true, typical form coming before the House. He says: 'I will not oblige you friends, with a resignation.' Well, Sir, are we such fools to expect this, of all people, from Shri Morarji Desai? We will never do it. We know that you sent out Charan Singh. When Charan Singh said something, you demanded retracting, he did not do it. In order that your Chair may be saved, you took him back. You do anything. But here, my submission is only this. I did not expect Morarji Desai to resign because he is a 'right honourable gentleman' and they are all 'honourable gentlemen'. I did not expect Morarji Desai to any amends to this House because Morarji Desai is an infallible man, he will never do it. Mr. Charan Singh was reported to be saying: 'To err is human'. My submission to Charan Singh Ji is, please do not insult Morarji Desai. We are all human, but he is super-human. He will never err. He has never erred. He will never make mistakes. Whatever he believes that is verify. Whatever he holds, that is truth. Whatever he says, that

is correct. Whatever prescription he gives, that is the best. Please do not say 'err is human' because he is a super-man. Super-man that he is, he had the visionary wisdom to see that the best treatment to him is to come and make this announcement in the House, deliberately, not inadvertently, but thoughtfully. Glory to JP; Glory to Morarji Desai also. Therefore, Sir, my submission is this: This is an insult to Parliament. This is an insult to the democratic institutions. He says: "They are trying to find fault with me". He does not say that this was my fault. But he says "they are trying to find fault with me and they want me to disappear". Morarjibhai I am making this statement not because I am anxious that you must disappear. If you disappear, somebody else will come there. I am not going to come in your place. I will still be here. I am not anxious to get you out, but I am anxious that the Chair of the Prime Minister of India should not be occupied by a person who, on the floor of this House is capable of a performance which even according to you was clumsy, was awkward, was careless, was stupid. I did not want the Prime Minister of this country to be stupid, I did not want the Prime Minister of this country to be an awkward man, I did not want the Prime Minister of this country to be a clumsy man, I did not want the Prime Minister of this country to take this House for granted. You took this House for granted. Therefore, I charge you, as hon'ble that you are, if you have got the sense of honour, the sense of honour must show you the way, the way is to tender the resignation and walk out and if that is not done, glory to you and history will ever remember you. I support this motion.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very sad incident, sad from every point of view and therefore as far as my party is concerned, I want to state categorically that it is not our demand

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

that he should resign, and he should not resign on our demand. As far as Jayaprakashji is concerned, we all have great respect for him and I could tell the hon. Members that I visited him in the hospital not once or twice but many times, even during the Emergency. But this is a matter of conscience as far as the Prime Minister is concerned. Various aspects are being pointed out. It is not even for the party, it is for the Prime Minister to decide according to his conscience how he should make retribution to the House and to the nation. This is my point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, this motion reeks of hypocrisy and the mover of the motion himself did not take it very seriously as demonstrated by the arguments that he placed before this House and also the histrionics followed by our very able leader of the opposition, Mr Stephen. False information is not often but several times given to this House, sometimes innocently and sometimes corrected by Members of this House or pointed out by the Members of this House. As far as failure of the information by Intelligence Bureau is concerned for not obtaining accurate information, we have had many examples of this kind. Sometimes it has been fortunate, for example, we would not all have been here today but for the wrong information given by the Intelligence Bureau to the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that she should win the elections and on that false information, they held the election and they lost, I know myself, Sir, during the Emergency I was able to come from abroad, come to Parliament and leave the country again and the Intelligence was none the wiser for it. How was the whole thing done? So, in a complex situation, I am not surprised if lapses of this kind took place and I cannot see how the Government, how the Prime Minister can be held accountable for every such action. I did not see Mr. Stephen moving any adjourn-

ment motion during the emergency or raising such matters against his leader, the Ex-Prime Minister.

The topic today, as he says, is not the wrong information conveyed about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, but it is the ineptness of the Government and what he calls the stupidity of the Prime Minister. This is the issue for him. Side by side, the mover of the motion raised the question of importance of Shri Jayaprakash Narain. He said that he is such a great figure and such information should not be taken lightly. Of course, if Shri Lakkappa is very much concerned about the health of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, I might say that I have my own rapport with Jaslok Hospital; there is shortage of blood, he may take the next plane and go there and donate a few point of blood.... (Interruptions) He would be none the poorer for that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Shri Subramaniam Swamy says that blood is not available. This is the revelation that he is giving to us.... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not after his blood; let me make that clear.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Or a point of order. Are we getting a new information. There was a mistake on that day. Now, another information is being given that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is short of blood. Are we to take that.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Let the Health Minister make a statement; he must come to the House and tell us if there is shortage of blood (Interruptions). It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: An hon. Member makes a statement in the House from his personal knowledge. He says, in Jaslok Hospital, Jayapra-

kash Narayanji is short of blood. His life may be in danger. The Government must immediately tell us if there is shortage of blood otherwise he must withdraw .. (Interruptions). Are we making a joke in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy; please confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He must withdraw what he said. Do not make this House a laughing stock.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Shri Subramaniam Swamy said that he has information about the shortage of blood. He must withdraw it (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I was not after their blood; I must assure you that.... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): There was so much noise and we did not hear what exactly Shri Subramaniam Swamy said. But I would like to assure the hon. Members; and the Government would like to assure the House that there is no shortage of blood for Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

AN HON. MEMBER: When the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Ministers are there, how is he competent to reply to this point?

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody is good enough.

17.90 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order. There is a method by which Government expresses its opinion in this House. I could understand the Health Minister saying it, because it is a subject which he deals with. The Prime Minister is here; the Deputy Prime Ministers are here. My point of order is that, when the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Ministers are here, is it open for the Minister of Steel and Mining to come forward and

say things on behalf of Government? (Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I don't know why so much row is being made about my colleague saying something. What I understood from what Dr. Swamy said was this, that it is not a question of shortage of blood for Jayaprakash Narayan. There is shortage of blood in his body, and blood transfusion has to be given. He said, 'Let him give blood to him.' (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members may remember that they will have their time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Prime Minister's statement in Parliament says that the Director of Intelligence Bureau informed him. The Director of the Intelligence Bureau is a person of Secretary's rank; and in case he has some piece of information—it is a question of how our Government is to be run—and when an information is given by such a senior official whose job is to collect information and he gives it to the Prime Minister, it is expected that that senior official has already checked it up.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has not answered my question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If to-day, the Intelligence Bureau were to inform the Prime Minister that a particular country has declared war on us, I do not think it is going to be a matter on which the Prime Minister himself will have to go to the front and see how much damage has been done. Government runs on faith, that when the seniormost officer is providing adequate information, he is doing the necessary checking. I think, therefore, that the issue is not so much as whether there was a malafide intention. It is not a question of whether there has been a deliberate intention, as Mr. Stephen says. The issue simply, clearly and straightforwardly, has been that there

has been a lapse in information collection; and that, therefore, responsibility has to be fixed in this matter.

I am a little concerned about the way they are praising Jayaprakash Narayan. They say, "We had political differences, but we had great respect for him. And, therefore, we are concerned. It is not an ordinary death that has taken place, nor is it an ordinary news. It is a question of the life of a great revolutionary man." I agree that they could have had political differences with JP! but that is not what they said throughout. I will just give you two quotations to show what they had said. Mrs. Gandhi had written a letter to Dr. Benjamin Spock, an American, and said this about JP:

"Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has for a long time carried on a campaign against the Government.... In his extreme anger and frustration at the lack of popular support...." (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, when Mr. Lakkappa said that the Prime Minister was motivated in making that statement, was it relevant?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The personality of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is very much relevant to this debate, because if it is just an ordinary case of misfired information, there are other rules. The adjournment motion has been brought because the information was not only wrong, but it was connected with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. And they say, they have no differences. They have political differences, but they think that he is a great man, and therefore, they have taken this umbrage. I say what the ex-Prime Minister has said. She said:

"In his extreme anger and frustration at the lack of popular support, he called upon the Army and the police to disobey orders."

Now I will read out from the book *Why Emergency?* It is on page 24. It says:

"Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, it is well-known has never accepted the Constitution. He has no faith in it and, therefore, the democratic procedures enshrined in it are of no consequence to him."

I can understand Mr. Ram Dhan getting excited because he is attached to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan; and he has paid a price for it. He had gone to jail for it. But they have no moral authority to rise here and say that this is a terrible thing. I want to know what is this that they are really after? The nation was shocked to hear this news, but the nation is sickened to see the political exploitation of this event for their own personal ends. There is nothing in it. They have got nothing to do with their love for Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan which is nil. And Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan himself would know what these people are. I would say that this House need not take up this adjournment motion any further. In fact, it should be rejected. In fact, in the first stage, it should not have been admitted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition said that the subject matter of this debate was not Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. I heartily agree with him. But may I humbly ask whether these subject matter of this debate is Shri Morarji Desai and not the Prime Minister of this country? If that were so, he would not have gone into the description of the man Shri Morarji Desai. He should have gone into the functioning of Mr. Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister. But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is for the first time probably in the parliamentary history that the Leader of the Opposition has heaped such choicest epithets on the Leader of the House, on the Prime Minister. This showed pathological obsession with a person

called Shri Morarji Desai, who is so much respected in the country—throughout the country—and even outside.

(Interruptions)

I am not going to pay him in kind. That is not our culture. He might try to provoke us, but we cannot get provoked. His description was simply splenetic and I think that in his cooler moments he will repent what he has said in the heat of the movement. Mr. Speaker, then to me again, the subject matter of this debate is not also the individual officer at the various levels, but the subject matter of the debate is the functioning of the administrative system which has been responsible for it. I am not trained in a tradition in which I would demand the head of the petty officer, but I will demand the head of the Minister, the head of the Government. But, what my hon. friend, the mover of the motion did was that he was all the time trying to blame the officials at the various levels. Some persons on our side also apportioned the blame to the officials. But the whole question is whether we have got a properly constituted authority to inform the Government and to inform the House in the matter. Mr. Speaker, this is a basic question to which our hon. friends on the other side or even on this side should have addressed themselves. In other words whether the hon. Prime Minister was informed by the properly constituted authority, whether the persons who feed the information into this system were the persons authorised to do so. Now, any person can feed the information into this system—the various agencies—the intelligence bureau is one of the informants in this wide world who could feed this information into the system—and any man on the street.

But it is not the business or function of the intelligence bureau, so far as I have known it, to feed this kind of information into the system. So

the Prime Minister was not informed

by a properly constituted authority in regard to this matter. In fact there is no properly constituted authority which we can locate or identify in such matters. Who is the person? Which is the agency which shall do it?

Then, Mr. Speaker, the question that I want to ask is also this—as you happen to be the guardian of this House—who is the properly constituted authority to inform the House in such matters? What I find in this case is one of the strangest things that could happen in this House. Straight away the hon. Speaker plunges into the business of paying homage to the departed soul. Even a formal announcement is not made. I have gone through the debates as unfortunately I did not happen to be present on that occasion. Even the formal sad announcement was not made. Usually the House is informed that a sad thing has happened, that a great leader has passed away. But here right from the very beginning, without even the formal function having been performed in this House, the obituary references were made in this House. I think in future it would not happen.

Then Mr. Speaker, in such matters when the persons concerned do not happen to be members of this House, who is the person who must come before the House and inform the House? I think the hon. Speaker should not undertake this responsibility upon himself. In this case what I find is that, may be out of love, affection, solicitude for the great leader Shri Jayaprakash Narain, the hon. Speaker thought that he must inform the House about it. But I maintain that in such matters it should be left to the government to come before the House and inform it. Otherwise, the Speaker would be subject to all kinds of criticism in the future as he would be taking upon himself the responsibility which should rightly belong to the executive. That should not happen in future, although there is one

saving example in the past. In the past government always came before the House and informed about the death of eminent persons of not only this country but also of the world. Even the death of some important officials was mentioned in this House. Once the death or retirement of a Cabinet Secretary was also mentioned by the great Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. The death of Mr. Stalin was mentioned by the Prime Minister in this House. But there is one saving example as I said, and the hon. Speaker can refer to that. That was in the case of Shri Aurobindo. We happened to be in the House at that time. The hon. Speaker made the announcement about the sad demise of that great savant and sage Shri Aurobindo in this House. If the hon. Speaker has placed JP in that category no man can find fault with that. But ordinarily the practice should be that in such matters it is the executive which should come before the House and inform the House.

Now, please do not misunderstand me when I have to say a few words about the strange anomaly that we are discussing today; I cannot in all conscience call it an adjournment motion. My hon. Friends have become so very rhetorical on this motion. But I do not find that there have been many instances in the past when even a day was allowed to pass after the adjournment motion was admitted. It was for the first time in this House that four days have been allowed to pass before the adjournment motion has been taken up; in the past it was only one day and that was again, Mr. Speaker, with the common consent of the House.

But there was no consent in this matter. Yet this matter has been passed on to the fourth or fifth day. I do not think that it has been proper to do so. This has happened. We are asked to participate with a sense of urgency in the matter which is of the greatest

public importance. It is this which should characterise the adjournment motion. We can in fact take pride that we have invented a new concept of adjournment motion and we are contributing a new concept to the parliamentary practice. I submit the kind of thing, the proposition, that we are discussing to-day is unknown to parliamentary practice. It is not known at any rate, as an adjournment motion. In fact the matter has been made superlatively normal. It is more normal a proposition than the proposition under 184 and 193. That is the fate which this matter has met.

However, if I am participating in this debate it is only with a view to creating safeguards for the future. I do think that every right thinking person should bring the curtain down on this episode. The guilt does not exist after the confession has been made. The guilt ceases to exist, the guilt does not continue after the confession has been made. There is absolutely no doubt about it. When the hon. Leader of the Opposition was trying to analyse with all the casuistry, the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, I must say that he was doing some insult to our intelligence. The hon. Prime Minister was quite clear in his confession about this and there was absolutely no qualification or reservation. Can there be any doubt about it? The Prime Minister said, "The punishment is that I am giving unqualified apology to the House and also to the nation." He was also speaking to the nation and it is not merely to the House. "I have no hesitation in saying this," this is what the hon. Prime Minister said. Further on may I remind the Leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister said, "I do not want to cite previous instances or anything because there is no question of justifying a mistake which has taken place". Where is the question of justification then? Since he is addicted to some words-justification,

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

glorification and all the rest of it, the hon. Member was exhausting his vocabulary on this, otherwise there was no sense in what he was saying on this. What surprised me the most, it almost shocked me, was that the hon. Leader of the Opposition did the finest sentiment of the hon. Prime Minister. In fact he has misinterpreted that finest sentiment. I do not know how he was satisfied about this. That sentiment was—'I hope and pray that this mistake gives him ten years more of life and early recovery. He said something which has the smell of our earth, of Indian sort, of our great tradition. People say, when in dreams one sees a person during then the person gets a longer lease of life. Could there be a finer sentiment than this as expressed by the hon. Prime Minister? And yet my hon. friend has said that this is self-glorification. This sentence to my mind speaks of infinite love, affection and solicitude of the hon. Prime Minister for the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan for me, the majesty of the House, the greatness of the House lies in closing the chapter and not pursuing it. Now, this House would be less than a great House if it did not accept the unqualified apology of the Prime Minister. Could anybody in this House and in this wide world attribute any bad motive to the Prime Minister.

After all, even if any person attributes any bad motive, how would it be shown to a purpose, because it was bound to boomerang; My hon. friends are full of such evil thoughts, if I may say so, if they attribute such evil motives I really do not know. But all said and done, I must join the others in expressing deepest regret that such an error should have occurred and it should have occurred in relation to a person who is bound to go down in history as one of the tallest Indians! The hon. Prime Minister said that everybody was full of apprehension....

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: He said, expectation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Expectation in that particular context means that. In English, you cannot construe like this. You read any Englishman's English. They would also be using such word. I have always felt that the Prime Minister's English not bad from that point of view. It might be more sonorous when the hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks. But when the Prime Minister speaks with his quiet dignity and in his usual characteristic manner, I think his English is admirable. But the point I was making was this; when the Prime Minister said that everybody was full of apprehension, I think he should have thought at the same time that everybody knew Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's life during the last three years was a defiance of science and assertion of God's special favour. That also was thought by everybody. So, in the given situation, I would plead with my hon. friends opposite that they should not press this motion. In fact, it would be the undoing of what the House has achieved. The object of all punishment is what the Prime Minister has given to the House. The punishment itself is not an object. What the Prime Minister has given to the House—his unqualified apology—is the very product or result of the punishment which the House wanted. With this motion, I must say that the whole thing is sought to be undone. But I have every confidence that the House will not allow it to be done.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I stand to support the motion. I submit that it is a horrendous error committed by the Prime Minister of this country. As you know on the particular day on which the death of J.P. was announced, the doctors were struggling hard to save his life. But unfortunately, on the floor of this House, J.P. was murdered. I am very sorry to submit that when I was in Mangalore in my constituency on that day, PTI conveyed the news saying, "J.P. is dead, Parliament adjourned, Parliament mourns death of

J.P." etc. Afterwards I read the news in the papers that our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, was found wiping his tears and our Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, was found wiping the tears that were rolling down from his eyes. This was the situation. All the 540 Members of Parliament were informed in this manner by a responsible citizen of this country. I must submit at this juncture that it was the blackest day in the years of history of Parliament. Can we say that it was a casual act, that it is not an act of negligence, that it was not a stupid act of the Prime Minister of this country? Today we can say that the Prime Minister has committed a Himalayan blunder. And he has confessed the crime. As you know, confession of the crime is followed by punishment. What is the punishment to follow?

Sir, you have not committed any mistake during your long time as judge of the Supreme Court. But on that day, you were also made to commit a grave error.

I submit that it is a grave error committed by the Prime Minister of this country. What is happening in the country today? What is the feeling prevailing in the country? People think if this Government is not in a position to deal with the state of health of Jayaprakash Narayanji what would have happened if there was a war or if there was a serious situation? If it comes to that, what will happen to this country? Whether these people will be in a position to rule this country and give effective administration to this country? That is why, on 23rd August, 1978, JP has stated that this Government is not functioning very well; this Government is incompetent and our Prime Minister is an arrogant person and that he is giving a clean administration to the country. Further, he said that our Prime Minister had not sent any person to consult him even though he was the person who formed

the Janata Party. The Janata Party people claim that JP is their patron saint. When he is their patron saint, when he is responsible for the formation of the Janata Party, it would be their duty to consult him on every matter. But, according to him, he was neglected JP had clearly stated that he was kept in darkness. That is why, all the people were in a hurry to announce that JP was dead because they did not want him to live any more.

Further I submit that when I see their mood here, I feel that they are not at all serious about JP's life. Our Prime Minister had stated that he was dead. Today, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the shadow Prime Minister of this country, says that there is no blood available for JP.

श्री मोक्षय प्रसाद (सीवान) अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य जब इतने गंभीर आरोप हम पर लगा रहे हैं कि हम चाहते थे कि लोक नायक जय प्रकाशजी मर जायें तब उन्हें श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के प्रामाणिक वक्तव्यों को यहाँ पर उद्धृत करना चाहिए, न कि अपने मन में गद्ग का धन्य करते हुए इन्टर-प्रिटेन देना चाहिए। व यहाँ पर बातों को उलट-पलट कर गलत धर्म दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Now, which statement is correct? Can we give any credibility to the statement of Dr. Swamy? It is not a mere statement made before the House. We have to find out whether there was any blood, whether there is blood available for J.P. Today, the Prime Minister says there is sufficient blood. Some Minister may also say that there is enough blood. But tomorrow, they may come before the House and say that there was not sufficient blood and Dr. Swamy had clearly given indication of that and that nobody was there to give blood for J.P. So, my submission would be can we given any credibility to the statement of Dr. Swamy? So, I demand the resignation of the Prime Minister.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the opposition as well as ruling party members.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Where are you sitting?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am sitting where I am; you have the eyes to see it.

I would humbly request the hon. Prime Minister to set up an Enquiry Committee to go into the matter and find out how this sort of news appeared here in Delhi, which was announced by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha and then broadcast by the AIR throughout the country. We must know the actual source of this news; the person responsible for it must be found out and brought to book so that the other persons who are still there will be more careful. Because, the Prime Minister and the whole country should know that Shrimati Indira Gandhi planted so many persons in the Government and they are trying their best to malign this Government and to create instability in the country. It is for this reason that I would appeal to the Government to set up an Enquiry Committee to go into this matter.

Then I would like to know what has happened to the one-man Enquiry Committee, called the Nagappa Alva Committee, which was appointed to enquire into the health of Jayaprakash Narayan while in detention. If you will kindly allow me, I would like to read one paragraph from the interim report submitted by Dr. Alva.

MR. SPEAKER: That report has not been placed on the Table. It is not before the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is relevant for the discussion that we are having. If you kindly bear with me for two minutes. . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of bearing with you. No such report is before the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The report says:

"One man commission headed by Dr. K. Nagappa Alva submitted an interim report to the Government in March 1978. The Commission is understood to have failed to solve the mystery of digoxim toxicity Mr. Narayan was found to be suffering from soon after he was detained at the Sohna tourist complex in Haryana on June 26, 1975."

I will request the Prime Minister to place the interim report on the Table of the House so that not only a few opposition members sitting here but the whole country will know that a conspiracy was hatched by the previous Prime Minister. (Interruptions) We know for certain that in Patna a funeral ceremony was arranged. Is it a fact or not? Let them give their version. I can give so many examples.

MR. SPEAKER: But there is no time; only five minutes for your party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I want to tell you that at least Shri Morarji Desai was magnanimous enough to admit the mistake. But what happened to the previous Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who committed so many crimes throughout the country? She is still not repentant for those crimes. You go to the country and you will know what the people feel and say about her. And thereby the people will also know what is what. So, I will humbly request them to please give up their hypocrisy and try to learn that by bringing this adjournment motion they can do no good either to the nation or to 'J.P.' or to themselves. So I will request them to withdraw their motion honourably. Otherwise they will know the fate of their motion.

With these words, I fully and strongly oppose this bogus adjournment motion.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for at last you have called me. As some Members have suggested, when you break the rules and conventions only then problems are created. And it is the convention of this House that you actually call the Members on the basis of party strength. And I also expected to participate in the discussion during the time when the House is in full capacity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss this matter in a two-faceted manner. I do not want to treat it as some of Members tried from this side as if some innocent act has taken place, and brush it aside. In this context, I want to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House the event that took place on that particular day and the discussions that you had with the leaders of all the parties and with the Ruling Party, especially with the Prime Minister. Secondly, I do not want to politicise this issue and ask the Prime Minister to resign because in any parliamentary democracy it is not the Prime Minister who is to be asked to resign, it is entirely the Cabinets responsibility. The Cabinet is responsible for it. (Interruptions). I think people will listen with sense at least for some time. So, I am not asking the Cabinet to resign on this score during the discussion today. This side cannot furnish information about the functioning of the Intelligence Department. You may ask some of the Members of the Party which ruled in the past about it, but you cannot ask me about it. But I expected from your side not the statement of a Member like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy who made a statement in a casual manner all the while opposing people on this side, but I expected your side to come out with particulars of how your Intelligence Bureau is functioning.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You can ignore Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I expected you to come out with a statement on how your Intelligence Department is functioning and how you are supplied with material. Sir, as I stated earlier, this cannot be treated very lightly also because . . . (Interruptions). I want to take up the question that that is a matter that is to be discussed in a serious manner. Why? Because it is not a question of some death or just because some of the Members try to attribute that because it is about Lok-nayak, the Speaker came out and gave the information, but it is a question of treating certain matters, how you announce them. Say, for example, you get information about a riot in a particular place through your Intelligence Department, I mean the I.B. Suppose it is a false and contradictory statement. If you give directions from here to that particular person to shoot them down to death, what will be their fate? So, it is a serious matter if you take it in that light and discuss that aspect of it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Like in 1975?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Let us forget about 1975. Let us discuss about 1979 now. (Interruptions). I can understand him. I say, it is a serious matter because such information is passed on in such a casual manner—I do not want to say 'casual', but it looks like that.—I do not want to go into the intricacies of the legal definitions or the dictionary meanings of all the words that were spoken because you know how grammatically we speak on different subjects. I do not want to go into it. But I want to bring to the notice of this august House how casually the information was given to this House about the incident that took place. Everybody is trying to say that the guilty is next, next and next to the last. And we are trying to justify it and say that somebody is guilty, but it

is a very serious matter and I agree with you on that, but I do not agree with Shyam Babu's saying that on the next day you should take up the adjournment motion. I am a person who believes that we should not stand only by precedents. We have to create precedents also. You see what the Janata Party President a Member of this House, says about it. He says it is a serious matter, it is a serious lapse. and it is an irresponsible statement—such a thing coming from the Head of the Government and the head of the Ruling Party, a Member of this House.

So, it is a serious matter which has to be discussed threadbare. I expected some kind of serious proposition and material from this side, so that I could base my arguments on them, but unfortunately we only try to express our loyalty to Loknayak all the while. We will be very much ridiculed. I am sure he will read the obituary references made by Stephenji, Chavanji and myself and others. He will have the pleasure of reading them, and he will come to a conclusion how people talk about a man after his death and how talked earlier about him. Fortunately, I had the same respect for him earlier as I have today, because I have always respect for elders.

Today, the question is how the Government has miserably failed. Unfortunately, it is a Cabinet form of Government, it is not a Government of Morarjibhai alone. The entire Treasury Benche must feel sorry for it. Not only the Government, the Janata Party must feel sorry for it. I can understand how Mr. Bhattacharya is trying to defend, but that is a different matter. But when you come forward with an explanation, you must be serious about it. As Members of this august House, we must also feel sorry because we are being laughed at by the entire world.

It is not a question how I praise J.P. on the wrong news of his death. It is not a question how I am happy that the news is wrong, and that he is going to live for another ten years. It is a

question how a sorry spectacle this august House has become before the nation and the world also.

This incident did not stop with us here. Hearing the news of the happenings in the Lok Sabha the highest authority or patron of democracy, many legislatures got adjourned. Fortunately or unfortunately, my legislature of Tamil Nadu also got adjourned on the news not only from the radio, but also because it spoke of the references made in the Lok Sabha. So, it is a serious matter because the entire democratic set up is being affected. As I said earlier, it is a question of the functioning of not only the I.B., but of the entire system of your administration.

I have a feeling that it should not be treated like this that just because the Prime Minister came forward with an unqualified apology, with a confessional statement as Mr. Mishra said, he feels sorry for it, it should be treated as closed. It is not a question of penalising the Prime Minister or any particular individual. It is a question how he is being assisted by Ministers and departments to head this Government, because of which we came to cut such a sorry figure.

It is a serious matter. I will come to you also. You called us. At that time you were nervous. I felt sorry for you because J.P.'s life was a question of hours. When I asked if it was a question of days, you said it was a question of even minutes. You consulted us, you consulted me along with Mr. Stephen and others also.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you one thing? What we discussed with the leaders, if you are going to make it public, I will have to, I will have no. . .

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not divulging. Everybody attributed it to you. I am not going to divulge what you said to me. With my limited brains, I am able to follow the rules. Fortunately, God has given me that

much for brain. Everybody tried to accuse you on that day and even to-day. You came forward and read out a statement. Is it a fact? Is it not a subject matter for us to discuss? You don't try to shut me out.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not shutting you out.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Before I completed, you started saying, "Hereafter I will not consult you". In that case, I will also say "Hereafter I will not come to you."

MR. SPEAKER: I said it will become difficult.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is a reciprocal thing. If you start saying that before I complete, I may have to say that hereafter I will not come to you at all. Please allow me to say what I wanted to say. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have always allowed you

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: . . . on the events that took place on that day

So, it is not a question of Loknayak. When we said about Aurobindo, we never meant Aravinda Bala, because I am still alive. Aurobindo belonged to the nation, and so you referred to him. Loknayak also belongs to the nation and so you referred to him. I do not find fault. But the question is: on that occasion immediately was it necessary for us to have obituary references, because I think this adjournment motion has to be discussed so that we can benefit for the future. If a Minister comes forward with a particular statement, we do not discuss it immediately. This morning he gave a statement about Kosygin's visit. You said we do not discuss it immediately. You allowed it. I would request that on such occasions, you should make it a point not to allow obituary references to be made on the same day unless you are satisfied about it. That is what I.

wanted to say. Finally I wanted to say this is a matter which is a serious one and let us not simply close it. This is a matter which requires a serious thinking and a serious thinking for a parliamentary democracy is to enquire into it, not only that, take action against those who are responsible for it, not against the small bachas, but take action against those people who are responsible for it. I am not prepared to agree with Mr. Bhattacharya that the henchmen of Mrs. Gandhi are still there. If that is the case, you have no right to rule this country any further. If you are not able to remove the henchmen of Mrs. Gandhi, you are incapable of ruling this country. So, let us not put forward this argument and try to fool the people of this country. The people are vigilant. The writings on the walls of this country are well written. They bungled on the news about the death of the Loknayak. They are responsible for making all the references that made them look ridiculous. Now they try to dig out the whole thing and fool the people of this country. It is an insult not only to the Prime Minister, but to me also. It is a personal insult to every citizen of this country and to every Member of his House. My own feelings is that, the Prime Minister expressing his feelings about it is not enough. He must come forward and say what are the steps that he is taking. It is a question of saying that these are the things that have taken place and what action he is going to take. He must also inform this House what action he has already taken. I hope that the Government will function properly at least in future.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I come to the subject of the adjournment motion, I hope the House will join me in expressing our deepest joy that the news House will join me in expressing our hope and fervent prayer that JP recoups and recoups early to guide the destiny of our nation, as the beacon of our national life. With these few words, I would say that undoubtedly

words, I would say that undoubtedly the episode that had happened can be rightly termed as a bungling, a blunder, a costly mistake. But the question is, was that mistake *mala fide*, motivated, intentional, deliberate or one committed with some sinister design for some sinister purpose? That should be the perspective of our assessing the nature, the gravity and the character of the mistake that has been committed. When this costly mistake was made, this bungling was made, there was a wave of worry and anxiety and even condemnation against the Government. All over the country, the people have felt, how is it that the Government could communicate this kind of information without proper and abundant caution and abundant verification? Undoubtedly, the people have the right to express their views in such a sensitive matter. But at the same time, I was thinking of the other aspect also, a little philosophical aspect, I hope, we all hope that JP will regroup and we will have time to talk to JP and in a lighter vein we shall communicate to him what has happened. I was thinking of what his reaction will be. Will he get angry, feel worried? No. Will he make any comment? As I have been one humble associate of JP, I have had the opportunity to know him very closely for days together. What will be his comment? He will not make any comment. A sweet, mild and benign smile will flash over his face and he will keep silent. I would like to say that if we philosophically analyse the incident the episode that has happened, it is a very unfortunate incident in its nature. But there is a very interesting aspect of it. Great men, when they are leaving do not get an opportunity to know the depth of the popular feelings for them. When they pass away, the people express their feelings in a way that can never be known to them. He does not know it; he does not see; he does not hear. But, as I said, this costly mistake, a very unfortunate episode, has turned out to be a brilliant thing. I should say. Perhaps, JP is

the first man of that category, a great man. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Who baffled death.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: . . . who not only baffled death but through the mystery of death-news or the haze of death-news, he will come to know of love and affection for him. Every great man even if he lives a life of complete abandon and self-abnegation will feel that the people have love and affection for him. But when JP will know, when his death was broadcast all over the country, the Parliament adjourned, all the Assemblies all over the country adjourned the people came out in the streets, the bazars were going to be closed, what a magnitude of expression of feeling of love and affections for him he will see and hear. I think, even this costly mistake an unfortunate thing, will give some satisfaction to JP that he earned, to what extent, the love and affection of people.

As I started saying, certainly, I also call it a blunder. What has happened is distressing; it is a bungling, a blunder, a costly mistake, committed by the Government. But, at the same time, I would say, it is a greater blunder, a greater bungling, that has been committed by my friends on the other side by bringing an adjournment motion on this issue. Is this an issue which should be taken as an adjournment motion, such a delicate issue, such a sensitive issue, which involves the question of life and death of one of our greatest sons, the greatest man of India, whom we call Loknayak and by whose service and movement, for the last 30 years, he has completely changed the momentum of a certain regime, by some kind of a peaceful revolution which he has brought about by his selfless service? Is this the time, is this the occasion, is it an issue to bring it in the form of an adjournment motion? If the Government has made a bungling, I should say, unfortunately, from the standpoint of moral issue, from the sensitiveness of it, from the point of view of a delicate issue, as it

is, they have committed a further blunder.

What the Government has done is shocking; what has happened is shameful to us. But still more shocking and more shameful is on the part of others, the people on the other side, in trying to make a political attempt and to take a political advantage of a very delicate, a sensitive, issue involving the question of life and death of the greatest son of our country today. If they had taken it up in a different way, in the form of a resolution, certainly, they would have found us with them. I consider it a serious lapse. What is the source of communication? What is the mechanism of getting information? What is the mechanism of communicating the information to the Government? That is the serious point that you have to take into consideration, not the issue for which my friends on the other side have come with an adjournment motion. I hope, they have certain respect for J.P. But they are trying to take advantage of the situation. I repeat, on such a delicate issue.

Having said that, I would say, the seriousness and our concern lies somewhere else. We have to know how the Government, not only in this matter, say, in the case of war; say, in the case of espionage; say, in the case of natural calamities; say, in other cases—there are many things—gathers information. If the source of gathering intelligence and the means of communication is so faulty, it is a dangerous thing. The Government will collapse; it will create a disaster for the Government, if that source of collecting information is not corrected. So, the method of communication needs to be corrected. Here, the Chief of the Intelligence Bureau communicates an information to the Home Ministry and the Home Minister passed on that information to the Prime Minister. Why did not the Home Minister try to ascertain it—what is the source of information, how did it come, etc.? It

was very easy to get in touch with the Hospital. Why was it not done? I can understand the emotion of the Prime Minister and others who were so charged with emotion and sorrow. It is a human thing. They perhaps thought that in such a matter such a news cannot be wrong, that it is inconceivable that such a news can be wrong and that it could be communicated so lightheartedly. Nobody could believe it. Therefore, the Prime Minister I should say, with the emotional feeling and a feeling of remorse reacted to such a news. He has communicated the news to you and he has himself suggested to you and both of you communicated it to the House.

I will conclude by saying that if it is said that it is a crime—yes, it is a mistake, yes, it is a bungling, yes, it is a blunder, yes, it is something which is more serious, but the question is: whether these serious things can be construed a crime. The criteria of judgment is whether all these lapses have been committed intentionally, purposely, deliberately, with a *mala fide* intention, with a malice behind it or with a sinister design. I think even my friends there would not say a word about it. If not, it cannot be construed as a crime. It is a matter of admission of one's lapses. It is some kind of a moral condemnation which the government deserves, and, the Prime Minister promptly and very rightly expressed, not only expressed, but promptly and rightly he offered an unconditional apology to the people and the people have accepted it.

I think with a sense of humility and understanding of the thing and the delicate nature of the issue involved, my friends on the opposite would have brought the issue, not in the form of an adjournment motion, but in some other form where you would have also found us to participate with you to find out the source from where these incorrect informations are communicated to the government and how this

costly mistake occurred.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): Last week, when we were in session we were told by the Prime Minister that JP was no more with us and then this House expressed its condolences. That was a very serious matter because by discussing that way, we brought down the credibility of this Parliament and as we discussed this matter and it was announced on the Radio and it was followed by adjournment of 4 Legislatures in the country.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If anybody wants to go out, kindly go out without making noise and also don't stand in the middle of the way.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They are moving sound.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Empty vessels make a lot of sound

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Therefore, the question is: How to restore the credibility of this Parliament. We have to also look into what are the factors which led the government to come before this House and the Prime Minister to make that statement.

I do not, for a moment, think that the Prime Minister made that statement with ulterior motives or *mala fide* intentions. But, then, is it a virtue for a Prime Minister to be gullible? I do not think that also. The question is: I agree with Mr. L. N. Mishra when he said...

AN. HON MEMBER: It is not L. N. Mishra, it is S. N. Mishra.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am sorry—it is Shri S. N. Mishra, not L. N. Mishra ..

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sworn enemy of L. N. Mishra.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:... when he said that there should have been certain arrangements, certain authorised arrangements by which the information could have been passed on to the Prime Minister.

And he said that there is no such arrangement. There I beg to differ. In the hospital where Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is under treatment there is a panel of doctors looking after him and the Prime Minister being the Prime Minister, has got all the arrangements and all the facilities to contact that panel of doctors and get the news confirmed. I do not know why the Prime Minister has been taken for a ride by the junior official of the Intelligence Bureau.

Now, the whole explanation given to this House is that a small Intelligence Bureau officer, some Deputy Director or someone of Maharashtra informed the Intelligence Bureau Chief here and he passed on this message to the Prime Minister. And the Prime Minister, in his eagerness to inform the House came and made this announcement in this House.

Sir, That should not have happened. This was the most unfortunate part of it. I do not say what action should the Prime Minister take whether he should resign or whether he should apologise and all that. I agree with Mr. Subramaniam; The Prime Minister is a Gandhian and a moralist. If the Prime Minister thinks that his apology to this House was good enough to restore the credibility of this Parliament, before the country and the people, I have no quarrel with him. But, that is for the Prime Minister to decide and let him come and say that that apology was enough. But, Sir, for the Prime Minister, maybe, the apology is enough. But, what about those officials who informed the Prime Minister and misled the whole country and the people? Can they get away like that—the Prime Minister's coming with an apology

before the house while some people are saying "don't be after the blood of these small officials." I am not in agreement with them. But this is not a small matter. This institution of Parliament has been brought to disrepute; its credibility has been questioned. And we have been put in a ridiculous situation by that announcement. A scandalous development has taken place and those responsible should not go unpunished. If Government has got the courage to take action instantaneously, then, the officer on whom the responsibility was pinned down by the Prime Minister, for this false information, should have been suspended and then an enquiry should have been conducted. They have not done anything of that sort.

Sir, these are some of the aspects of the matter which we are interested in. So, I hope that the Prime Minister will inform us what are the steps he has taken and whether he is still satisfied with this apology and that is enough to restore the credibility of this institution?

Sir, it is a very serious matter. There are other ways in which people in responsible position behaved. Just now I was informed that the West Bengal Legislature on hearing this news, did not act like the way our Prime Minister did, they did not rush to the House with a condolence motion even after the Prime Minister's announcement has been broadcast by Radio. They adjourned the House for half-an-hour to get the feels confirmed whether the news was correct. When they found that the news was incorrect, they re-assembled and transacted the business. Here the wisdom of the Prime Minister, unfortunately for us and unfortunately for the country, was of a different type.

He came, rushed and made the unfortunate announcement. Therefore, the question is whether that gullibility should go unpunished and un-questioned.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has already been informed of the Sequence of events leading to the unbelievable and Himalayan blunder in the announcement by the Prime Minister to the House of the death of Loknayak Jayaprakash without any confirmation from the Jaslok Hospital, without any confirmation from the Janata Party President who was coming there, without any confirmation from the Chief Secretary, Chief Minister or the Governor of Maharashtra. I do not want to go into the sequence of events. When I came to know of this blunder my own reaction was that I was reminded of what Jayaprakash had said on the midnight of 26th June when he was told that Emergency has been declared:

बिनाश काले विपरीत बुद्धि

That is what has happened to this Janata Government. Before their destruction their intelligence has gone wrong and that is why this could happen, such an unbelievable thing, in which the institution of Parliament and government has been brought to shame and has been made an object of ridicule not only before this country but before the whole world. That can only happen because the government has lost all its senses.

Sir, one must understand what were the reasons behind this hurry. Why was there such a hurry by the Prime Minister to announce this to the House in which unfortunately you were also stampeded into. The reason must stem from the inner goings in the Janata Party where there is unseemly wrangling to prove themselves more loyal to Jayaprakash. Sir, I have no doubt in my mind that if Jayaprakash had been fully conscious today he would not have appreciated the unedifying spectacle of ministers flying on government expenses just to get their names in the press to say that

they had visited Jayaprakash and seen him behind the glass door. One has to understand that this was the problem for which Morarji Desai had to demonstrate that he was the first to announce the so-called death of Jayaprakash. For two years this Janata Party forget about Jayaprakash. He had himself given a statement three months back saying that nobody comes to consult him. None of these ministers really went to Jayaprakash. Now, they are trying to be more loyal than the others and competing in an unseemly way to show their great loyalty to Jayaprakash.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is happening to the treatment Newspaper reports say that on last Thursday, Tagmet, a life saving drug was not available in Jaslok Hospital Mr S. M. Joshi, leader of the Janata Party in Maharashtra went out to get the life saving drug with hundred rupees. He found that the shopkeeper was charging Rs. 1200/-. This government is so incompetent that it cannot keep in stock the most important life saving drug, Tagmet, in that hospital. This is what has come out in the newspapers.

AN. HON'BLE MEMBER: It is not correct. One injection costs Rs. 100 and twelve injections were purchased.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Shri S. M. Joshi complained that it was being sold in blackmarket. This is the concern they have for Jayaprakash. When that man is fighting for life outside the Jaslok Hospital using microphones bhajans are being sung. Is this the way we care for the sick in the country. This is the most unedifying spectacle we have seen? Prime Minister's announcement has caused irritation in Janata circles and I am not surprised at Chandra Shekhar's statement when he said that it is utterly ridiculous and heads should roll on this issue. Somebody has to take

the responsibility. If Prime Minister had said that I am wholly responsible for the information then I would have understood that he was a moralist and he is not disclosing the source but he came to the House and said that the Intelligence Branch gave him wrong information. Now, the responsibility has to be fixed somewhere because Prime Minister has already belittled the intelligence service of this government before the whole country and the whole world Janata Government is really in a sad state. It is really in its विनाश काँन and that is why it has विपरीत बर्त that i why today we find the devil's advocate pleading for the government—starting from the Janata Party talk-tank Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri S. N. Mishra and Samar Babu who I might say lacked conviction that they usually have. They were not with their heart in defending the Prime Minister on this issue.

Before concluding, I wish to say that while we should all pray for the long life of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the question is that of the Prime Minister. This is not the first time that the Prime Minister is making a wrong statement to this House, or some off-the-cuff remarks. He made off-the-cuff remarks or expressed his personal views on Sikkin. He made some off-the-cuff remarks on Pondicherry due to which some 40 lives were lost. And now comes the most perfidious remark of all. He had advised the English Doctor who is flying here not to operate on JP. Morarji Bhai giving a lecture to the surgeon on what is to be done on JP. I am told, Sir, that this is not the first time that the Prime Minister has given a wrong information. I am told that in 1949 as Home Minister of Bombay, he had telephoned to Dr. Subbarayan, who was the then Home Minister in Madras, and told him: 'Your son Mohan Kumaramangalam

died in police firing in Telengana. So, Sir, this is not the first occasion. This has happened once in 1949. I would not call him to resign, but I place before the country and the nation this situation of a Prime Minister making such kinds of off-the-cuff remarks, who is making this mistake and then taking a holier-than-thou attitude, who is making sermons on the mount. And whether he is acting responsibly is a question that he should answer. In the meeting, heads must roll on this issue. This issue cannot be treated as closed. This issue has belittled the whole country, the whole Government. The people responsible must be found out and punished. With that, Sir I fully support the Adjournment Motion moved by Mr Lakkappa.

MR SPEAKER: Now, before I proceed further, the time fixed is upto 6-30 p.m. Should be extend it?

HON MEMBERS: No no

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister said he would require 15 minutes. We have to give 5 minutes to Mr Lakkappa to reply. (Interruption) What can I do?

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur): You gave our party only five minutes

MR SPEAKER: Whose time I have to take for those shouting and other things? You have taken more than 25 minutes

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is unfair.

SHRI K GOPAL: We will not cooperate with you. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you bear me? Have I got the right to extend time without the consent of the House? Rules don't permit it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why you are cutting our party's time?

MR SPEAKER: Nobody is cutting your party's time

SHRI K. GOPAL: We will not cooperate with you. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: There is no use shouting. Under which rule I can extend time? Show me the rule

SHRI K. GOPAL: You gave us only 5 minutes. Otherwise, We will not cooperate with you

MR. SPEAKER: Once he talks he loses control over himself

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr Speaker, Sir if my hon friends want to abuse me, I have no objection. I cannot object to it. And I do not want to reply to all the epithets which have been used with reference to me by the hon Leader of the Opposition. He is a lawyer, he was practising on criminal side probably I have had experience of more than 200 criminal lawyers when I was a magistrate. Therefore I know who has got that ability. But I have nothing to say about what he has said, because I cannot deny that there was a mistake. Therefore, if they come and castigate me well, that is also a punishment which I must take. Therefore, I do not want to enter into arguments. But whether this was done casually or not has got to be seen and in this matter, an inquiry is being held by the Maharashtra Government and they have not yet finished it. I have received an interim report today and they have suspended their Under Secretary in the Home Department from whom this information proceeded. May I say that I do not want anybody to be punished hastily or in any wrong manner? If there was any deliberate lapse, certainly punishment should be given. But these heads must roll is the demand and that is why there is all this now. Well, I do not want to refer to any personalities. I know they would want me to involve myself in it but I am glad to hear it. I am not going to talk about it. If my hon friend the Leader of the Opposition, says that he has now know me properly, I am glad to hear it. I hope my hon friend, Mr. Saugata Roy will not tell in future that I am a good man. I wish he becomes truthful in future and not remain what he was in the past. That is all I would say because

that is what he has proved to me today I may have committed a mistake No, I must say I committed a mistake But was it out of malice, was it *mala fide* or was it out of any other intention? Even that was attributed to me by the mover of the motion Well I did not expect anything better from him because he does not realise when he speaks what epithets he hurls at people He is very fond of them He said that JP had made three criticisms of me and therefore I did it I have not seen any criticism that JP made of me But even if he had made it and if I had thought of something harsh about him I would not deserve to be called a human being This is my ideal of life Then there may be differences of views There are serious differences of views between me and the Leader of the Opposition but that does not mean that I should wish ill to him Perhaps they reflect their own mind and impute ill will to me I cannot help it I wish I could persuade them to coast out such a feeling from themselves because it hurts them It does not hurt me But as a friend—I consider myself a friend of them even if they do not—I have got to put it before them and that is why I have put it before them on this occasion It is a matter of pain that people should lose themselves in this manner I do not want any hasty action to be taken Therefore the matter is under proper enquiry If the suspension of the officer from whom the information proceeded had not been made perhaps it would have been taken as another blunder What can one do about it? One has therefore to take some action until the whole inquiry is finished But this mistake is a blunder I gave an unqualified apology to the House and to the nation And they say unless I resign there is no other punishment for it (*Interruptions*) My conscience is with me and not with Mr Lakkappa I do not know whether he ever heeds his conscience before he preaches it to me I wish he did that I have deeply examined this matter within myself,

whether I should step down Not that I have not done that I have taken the blame for it, because I was the person who informed you I do not therefore, Sir find fault with you When I inform you you are bound to take it how can you question me. Therefore, it was is very uncharitable to attribute it to you but when people want to go at people and when the gift or oratory is given God help the person concerned It is all that I can say I am very fortunate that I do not have the gift of oratory, otherwise I would have been tempted to enter into competition about this very matter and repay in the same coin but that would be very wrong in my view It is therefore Sir that I must say that I have no desire to dilate upon this matter further Sufficient has been said by my friends here Even the matter which was once said by Dr Subramaniam Swamy was sought to be changed and given a different meaning When he said shortage of blood, he did not mean that there was short age of blood for Jayaprakash Narain If there was shortage of blood for Jayaprakash Narayan it would not be merely a matter for censure for the hospital it would be a matter of censure for the youth of the whole nation that no blood is forthcoming There is any amount of blood forthcoming from everywhere but just as they wanted to make a point he wanted to make a point Well, after all, if they believe in tit for tat, and if he gives them tit for tat what can I do? I do not believe in it That is all I can say I advise him often not to do tit for tat but just as advice is wasted on them and it is wasted on him also What can I do? This shows in what spirit this has been said and in what spirit this debate has taken place When my hon friend brought in this adjournment motion, I did not oppose it But they ought to consider whether there is any sense of proportion in this it is for them to consider

I did consider about their demand that I should resign I came to the

conclusion after deep thought that if I were to accept that demand, I would be committing an even greater and more grievous blunder and, therefore, I am not going to resign.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must make it clear that this adjournment motion was not brought by me in this House, as has been said by some hon. Members with any ulterior motive and to make a political capital out of this. The hon. Members who have opposed this motion have made very eloquent speeches, but all of them have conceded one point that there was a great blunder committed in conveying this wrong information to the House.

I am sorry to say that the various points raised by this side of the House have not been properly explained. We are unable to follow the manner in which this Government and its machinery is functioning. I do not know how far the House and the country at large would feel satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister. He has explained how the information was conveyed to him through the Intelligence and other sources and he passed on the same to this House. How far he was responsible for conveying this wrong information to this House, people will judge for themselves. We are sure, the truth will come out, but this is not the way, the Government should treat parliamentary institutions such as this House.

In view of these things it is not that I demand the resignation of this Government just for the sake of it, but I have done so on the basis of past precedents when the Government had committed acts of omission and commission of grave proportions. In those situations, conscience prevailed and they tendered their resignations. It is in that spirit that I made my point. The reply given by the hon. Prime Minister is not only unpalatable, not conducive to parliamentary practices, but it was not expected of a head of Government to make such a speech.

We are not at all politicalising this issue, but we are invoking the seriousness of the situation arising out of such lapses. It is not correct to give wrong information to this House and to treat this Parliament with scant respect. It is a slur. It is against ethics and morals and the Gandhian philosophy which you are advocating.

So, it is quite relevant that we have brought in this adjournment, and you are very right in accepting it. I would say that the points that we raised were not answered properly. I would like to show that the hon. Prime Minister has said things for the consideration of this House and the country at large, on the basis of hear-say evidence. It is said here:

"The Deputy Director of Intelligence in Bombay received the incorrect news about Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's death from the Bombay Police Control Room."

He accepted that. But what is the remedy that he has suggested? Parliament should not become a farce, or a talking shop. We are putting this question seriously before ourselves. Parliament should not be treated in a light manner: It is also said here:

"The Deputy Director sent a correction when he found that the Police Control Room was mis-informed about Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's death."

The Under-Secretary was earlier told by the Chief Minister's Secretary that an aircraft had been kept ready.

Why did the Chief Minister's secretariat, the Prime Minister's secretariat, the Intelligence Bureau, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, after obituary references were made here, not check the veracity and correctness of the earlier statement, in view of this correction passed on to the Prime Minister's Secretariat by the governmental agencies? This was not done. Even the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did not do it. The golden

silence of the Home Minister was not explained properly. How are the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting functioning? Even after half-an-hour, the other channels of the radio were having this mourning sound. How did they have this invisible censorship in broadcasting? Therefore the functioning of half a dozen Ministries and the Secretariat is involved here. So it is a very serious matter that I have brought in. The Press and the public at large have condemned the attitude and the manner in which it was done.

I do not consider that the reply given was completely in consonance with the manner in which the Prime Minister should have replied. All the Members have agreed, whereas the Prime Minister is coming out with a mere analogy. Will it be enough to satisfy the people of this country? I leave it ultimately to the judgement of this House and to the conscience of the people of this country. But such a deliberate action should not be repeated and the culprit should not be allowed to go scot free however big he may be.

In view of this I am not pressing for any division in this matter but at the same time I warn this Government taking this opportunity that such things should not be repeated.

MR SPEAKER Is it the pleasure of the House to permit Shri Lakkappa to withdraw his motion?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA No withdrawal.

MR SPEAKER I have got to ask for it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER. It has been talked out.

MR SPEAKER. No talking-out is allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Is it the pleasure of the House to permit Shri Lakkappa to withdraw his motion?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY No Sir. It should not be done this way.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Then I shall put it to vote. The question is:

‘That the House do now adjourn.’

The motion was negatived.

18.29 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1979-80—Contd.

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

MR SPEAKER The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Mr Yadvendra Dutt.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur) I would like to have more time to speak on this Demand. I request I may be permitted to speak tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday March

27, 1979/Chaitra 6, 1901 (Saka)

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